

76

ARMY NAVY GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR JOURNAL. AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.



VOLUME XIII.—NUMBER 37.
WHOLE NUMBER 661.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1876.

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- A.—Thumb Screw.
- B.—Cartridge Receiver
- C.—Wad Starter.
- D.—Knife or Cutter.
- E.—Cylinder (or Hub)
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- H.—Table Clamp.
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- J.—Crimper Crank.
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SECOND.—Having filled the reservoir with powder, set the charger at the No. of drams you wish to load by the graduations or the upright. Then hold your shells under the aperture in the shell of charger, and dump the powder therein. If you wish to load more than 5 drams, set the charger at half the load desired, and slide it twice.

THIRD.—Having loaded your shells with powder, remove the funnel, and release the rammer which has until now been confined by the thumb screw A. Adjust the shelf of the cartridge receiver, B, to the length of the cartridges you are loading, place the wads in the starter C, and ram them home.

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FIFTH.—Place wads on the shot, as before on the powder.

SIXTH.—If you wish to reduce the length of the shell before crimping, raise the knife D, slide the shell in upon the fixed hub or cylinder E, as far as the wad permits, bring down the knife, and hold it firmly in place while you rotate the shell.

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THE ARMY.

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Alphonso Taft, Secretary of War.

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Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.
Colonel Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.
Colonel Rufus Ingalls, A. Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macfie, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Colonel Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.

W.T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.
St. Louis, Mo. Colonel W. D. Whipple, Asst. Adjt-General.

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Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Colonel Richard C. Drum, A. A.-G.
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry
Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
Major George D. Ruggles, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope:
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Major E. R. Platt, A. A.-G.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry:
Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.
First Lieutenant John S. Loud, 9th Cavalry, Act. A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook:
Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Williams, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—Brigadier-General C. C. Augur:
Headquarters, New Orleans, La.
Major Oliver D. Greene, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord:
Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.
Major Jos. H. Taylor, A. A.-G.

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Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.
Capt. Berney B. Keeler, 18th Inf., A. D. C. and Act. A. A.-G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.
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MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.
Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brevet Major-General O. O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.
Major Henry C. Wood, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.
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Columbus Bk., O.2d Lt. G. F. Cooke, 15th Inf.
Newp't Bk., Ky.1st Lt. J. A. Haughy, 21st Inf.

No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, Friday, April 14, 1876.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

Changes of Stations of Troops reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 15, 1876:
Companies B and G, 7th Cavalry, from Shreveport, La., to
Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

Company K, 7th Cavalry, from McComb City, Miss., to Fort
A. Lincoln, D. T.

Company M, 4th Cavalry, from Fort Elliott, Tex., to Fort
Sill, I. T.

G. C.-M. O., W. D., A.-G. O.

G. C.-M. O. No. 51, Washington, April 12, 1876.—Reduces the period of confinement of Silas W. Lincoln, late C, 8th Cavalry, now confined in the Leavenworth Military Prison, Kas., to three years.

G. O. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, A.-G. O.

G. O. No. 29, WASHINGTON, April 7, 1876.—The subjoined report of the Board of Officers appointed by par. 3, S. O. No. 264, December 27, 1875, from this office, relative to the best system of supplying clothing to the Army, has been approved by the Secretary of War, and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

Estimates will be consolidated by Departments and forwarded, with one copy of each Post Estimate, through the proper channels, so as to reach the Quartermaster General's Office early in the month of June each year.

Clothing for troops in the Military Division of the Pacific will be forwarded in bulk to the San Francisco

depot, and will be distributed under the direction of the Chief Quartermaster of the Division.

Clothing for troops in the Departments of the Missouri and Texas will be forwarded in bulk to the depot at Fort Leavenworth, and will be distributed under the direction of the Chief Quartermaster of the Division.

Clothing for all other troops will be sent direct to posts from the Philadelphia and Jeffersonville depots. The new form of estimate will be distributed as soon as printed. The Report of the Board embodies a recommendation that there should be a return to a modified form of the system formerly in use, of shipping all the clothing for any post to the Post Quartermaster; and that all clothing at posts be held by that officer, to be issued, under the orders of the Post Commander, to companies, as required for immediate use. [Accompanying this is the report, which we condense as follows.—ED. JOURNAL.]

The following system, prepared and submitted by Captain J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., is regarded by the Board entirely practicable, a great saving in clerical labor, a very marked simplification of the present method, and is recommended for adoption. It provides that all estimates for clothing and equipage shall originate with commanders of companies, and separate detachments if less than companies, who are, undeniably, the best judges of the needs of their men. Such estimates carefully revised by Post Commanders, consolidated by Post Quartermasters, forwarded to Chief Quartermasters of Departments for revision at Department Headquarters, again consolidated by Chief Quartermasters of Departments and forwarded for action of higher authority in the manner prescribed, will, it is confidently believed, secure the prompt and thorough supply of the soldier, with the minimum of expense, labor, and inconvenience. The system in detail is as follows: One copy only of estimates for clothing and equipages to be prepared by commanding officers of companies, or separate detachments if less than companies, based on the organic strength of command, stating quantities of the various sizes of the different articles required, and forwarded to the Post Commander, who, after carefully revising them, shall cause his quartermaster to consolidate them, adding such as may be necessary for post purposes; such consolidation to be made on the blank alluded to, the amount for each company to be stated on a separate line, the whole to be added together, and from the total the actual or probable amount on hand deducted. The company or detachment estimates to remain on file in the office of the Post Quartermaster for the information and guidance of the officers of the post and the record of issues. The Post Quartermaster to forward to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department two copies of the consolidated Post Estimates. After the revision of these Post Estimates at Department Headquarters, they are to be consolidated by posts, on the same blank, and any actual or probable balance on hand at any depot under his control deducted by the Department Quartermaster, who will forward for the action of higher authority one copy of such consolidated Department Estimates supported by one number of each Post Estimate. It is plain that such consolidated Department Estimate will exhibit amounts required by posts in detail, while if details of amounts required at posts by companies are desired they are supplied by the accompanying Post Estimates. From the consolidated Department Estimates the Quartermaster General can direct shipments from depots to posts, or in bulk from main to distributing depots, as he may desire.

The Board is induced to present this plan by a desire to reduce the number of estimates now made. The multiplication of papers is a great and growing evil in the Army, and anything that tends to simplify the duties and labors of any branch of the service appears of much importance. As the initial step toward this system, all clothing now in the hands of company or detachment commanders should be turned in to Post Quartermasters, and drawn as hereinbefore recommended. This will enable Department Commanders and Quartermasters to know, from quarterly and other reports, the exact state of the clothing supply in their departments. The Board is of the opinion that estimates should be made yearly, and filled as promptly as possible. It further recommends that the distributing depot at Leavenworth be continued, which, with the depots at Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, and San Francisco, will, it is believed, provide for the prompt supply of the Army. Annexed to the report is a single form of blank which will hereafter be used for all clothing and equipage. It covers 40 pages.

G. C.-M. O. No. 50, WASHINGTON, April 12, 1876.—Publishes proceedings in case of First Lieutenant George H. Wright, 7th Infantry, tried for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. To which charge and its specifications the accused pleaded as follows: To the first specification, "Guilty;" to the second specification, "Guilty;" to the charge, "Not guilty." Finding, "Guilty of all." Sentence, "To be dismissed the service." The proceedings having been forwarded to the Secretary of War for the action of the President, the proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved. Upon the recommendation of the members of the court; of Brigadier General Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, who convened the court; of the Judge Advocate General, and of the General of the Army, the President is pleased to mitigate the sentence to a "suspension from rank and command upon half-pay for six months."

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major E. H. Ludington, A. I.-G., was April 3 assigned to duty as Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of the Platte (G. O. 12, D. Platte).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Captain John Simpson, A. Q. M., is detailed a member of G. C.-M. at Fort Whipple, A. T., March 28.

Captain William T. Howell, A. Q. M., was April 10 assigned to duty as Depot Quartermaster at Ogden, Utah (S. O. 41, D. Platte).

Whenever an officer of the Quartermaster's Department furnishes transportation to a discharged soldier, he will note the fact on both of the *duplicate* Final Statements, and designate the points between which transportation is furnished (G. O. 14, D. Platte, April 12). The Forage Agency at Cimarron, N. M., was abolished April 8. When necessary, the officer in command of detachments passing through Cimarron, is authorized to purchase forage and fuel, giving receipts to be presented to the Depot Quartermaster, Fort Union, N. M., for payment. Detachments and teams leaving Fort Union for Cimarron will be furnished with the prescribed allowance of grain forage to be used at that point (S. O. 36, D. N. M.).

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of par 6, S. O. 65, March 31, 1876, from the War Department, as directs Colonel Rufus Ingalls, A. Q. M.-G., to resume his duties as Chief Quartermaster M. D. Atlantic, is suspended until further orders (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O., April 12).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Commissary Sergeant Charles Brown was April 14 assigned to duty with the command about to take the field from Fort Abraham Lincoln (S. O. 48, D. Dakota). By authority of the War Department, permission was April 7 granted to ship from San Francisco to Alaska Territory, certain wines and liquors, to the Alaska Commercial Company at St. Michael, Alaska, for medicinal purpose only (S. O. 43, M. D. Pacific). The Circular from D. N. M., dated Feb. 25, is intended so as to enable post commissaries to exchange for the official checks of post quartermasters, such currency as may be desired by the quartermaster for payment of salaries and extra duty pay. Such exchange will be made so as not to interfere with the tabular statements of money reported to the paymaster, which will be kept intact until arrival of paymasters at the post (Circular, April 7, D. N. M.).

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of S. O. 60, April 1, from the War Department, as relates to Captain C. B. Penrose, C. S., is amended to suspend, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, the orders assigning him to duty in the Department of Texas (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O., April 15).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon John H. Kinsman is detailed a member of G. C.-M. at Fort Ripley, Minn., April 15.

A. Surgeon D. B. Hoffman was ordered April 6 to relieve A. A. Surgeon M. M. Shearer, of his duties at San Diego Barracks, and Dr. Shearer will report for annualment of his contract (S. O. 36, D. California). Hospital Steward Thomas Dawson was April 11 assigned to duty at Fort Barrancas, Fla. (S. O. 70, D. Gulf.) Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Department, was April 8 granted Assistant Surgeon A. B. Campbell, Ringgold Barracks, Texas; Hospital Steward John Thatcher was same date sent to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty (S. O. 62, D. Texas). Assistant Surgeon Henry M. Cronkhite is detailed a member of G. C.-M. at Camp Verde, April 5.

Assistant Surgeon Curtis E. Price was registered at Hdqrs M. D. Pacific during the week ending April 10. A. A. Surgeon H. M. Matthaus was registered at Hdqrs M. D. Pacific during the week ending April 10. A. A. Surgeon C. A. Sewall was April 10 ordered to duty with the detachment 9th Cavalry en route from Fort Clark, Texas, to the Department of the Missouri (S. O. 63, D. Texas). Leave of absence for 2 months, was April 11 granted Assistant Surgeon John D. Hall, Fort Independence, Mass. Hospital Steward Judson Rogers was ordered to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty (S. O. 63, M. D. Atlantic). Surgeon Ebenezer Swift is detailed president of G. C.-M. at New Orleans, April 20, for the trial of Second Lieutenant Samuel N. Holmes, 13th Infantry.

A Board, to consist of—Surgeon B. J. D. Irwin, Surgeon B. E. Fryer, and Asst. Surgeon A. C. Girard was ordered April 17 at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., to examine into the physical qualifications of the candidates for admission to the Academy (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O.).

Asst. Surgeon Henry R. Tilton is detailed J.A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Sully, D. T., April 27. The leave of absence for one month granted to Assistant Surgeon J. A. Finley will take effect on the 20th May, instead of on June 1 (S. O. 70, D. Mo.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave of absence for seven days was April 13 granted Major George W. Candee, Sioux City, Iowa (S. O. 47, D. Dakota). Major Thaddeus H. Stanton was ordered April 10 to Fort Laramie, W. T., for the purpose of paying Companies I and K, 2d Cavalry, stationed at that point, to include Feb. 29, 1876 (S. O. 41, D. Platte).

Majors Charles J. Sprague and George E. Glenn are

detailed members of G. C.-M. at New Orleans, April 20, for the trial of Second Lieutenant Samuel N. Holmes, 13th Infantry.

Major D. Taylor will proceed to Washington City, after completing his payments for April, to attend to the settlement of his accounts, and will return to his post in time to make his payments for June (S. O. W. D., A.-G. O., April 12).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

The leave of absence granted Captain William A. Marye, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., was April 12 extended two months (S. O. W. D., A.-G. O.) By direction of the Secretary of War, the leave of absence granted Major A. R. Buffington, S. O. 247, Dec. 6, 1875, from the War Department, was April 17 revoked (S. O. W. D., A.-G. O.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Captain W. J. Twining and First Lieutenant J. H. Willard were registered at Hdqrs M. D. Atlantic during week ending April 18.

Chaplains.—The extension of leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Post Chaplain William Vaux in S. O. No. 27, Feb. 9, W. D., A.-G. O., was April 6 further extended six months on Surgeon's certificate of disability (S.O. W.D., A.-G.O.)

1st Cavalry, Colonel CUVIER GROVER.—Headquarters, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; A, Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B, Fort Klamath, Oregon; C, Camp McDermitt, Nev.; G, San Diego, Cal.; E, L, H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; F, Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I, Camp Halleck, Nev.; K, Camp Harney, Or.; M, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D, Presidio, Cal.

Second Lieutenant Herbert E. Tetherly is detailed a member of G. C.-M. at Alcatraz Island, Cal., April 11.

First Lieutenant Thomas Garvey was registered at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pacific during the week ending April 10.

First Lieutenant Thomas Garvey was ordered April 6 to Camp Halleck, Nev., for temporary duty with Company I (S. O. 42, M. D. Pacific).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel I. N. PALMER.—Headquarters and B, E, Fort Sanders, W. T.; A, Fort Fetterman, W. T.; C, Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; D, Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; F, G, H, L, Fort Ellis, M. T.; I, K, Fort Laramie, W. T.; M, Camp Brown, W. T.

First Lieutenant Christopher T. Hall is detailed a member of G. C.-M. at Fort Hartshaff, Neb., April 20.

Companies A, B, E, I and K were ordered Feb. 1 to concentrate at Fort Fetterman, W. T., under Colonel Jos. J. Reynolds, 3d Cavalry, for the Powder River Campaign. At the close of that campaign Companies B and E were verbally ordered Feb. 1 to return to Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., Companies I and K to Fort Laramie, Company A to Fort Fetterman. These verbal orders are confirmed April 10 by G. O. 13, D. Platte, wherein General Crook praises the troops for cheerfulness under the extreme hardships of the campaign.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant James N. Allison, is still further extended twenty days (S. O. W. D., A.-G. O., April 15).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel J. J. REYNOLDS.—Headquarters, and A, D, E, F, M, Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; B, H, L, Fort McPherson, Neb.; C, G, I, Sidney Barracks, Neb.; K, Camp Sheridan, Neb.

Companies A, D, E, F and M which were directed to report to Colonel Jos. J. Reynolds at Fort Fetterman, W. T., Feb. 1 for the Powder River Expedition, were verbally ordered back at the close of that expedition to Fort D. A. Russell to await orders. These verbal orders are confirmed by G. O. 13, D. Platte, April 10, wherein General Crook compliments the troops on their cheerfulness under the extreme hardships of the campaign.

The verbal instructions of the Department Commander, that Second Lieutenant John G. Bourke, A. D. C., accompany him, with the Powder River Expedition, and that upon completion of this duty he rejoin his station, are confirmed, April 10 (G. O. 13, D. Platte).

Majors Nathan A. M. Dudley and Andrew W. Evans are detailed members of G. C.-M. at Fort D. A. Russell, April 24.

Second Lieutenant A. H. Russell was registered at Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic during the week ending April 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Royall was April 13 relieved from duty as a member of the Board upon supplies for the Army, at Philadelphia, Pa., and ordered to Department of the Platte for duty (S. O. W. D., A.-G. O.)

First Lieutenant Oscar Elting was ordered April 17 to duty in conducting recruits for this regiment to the Department of the Platte, from St. Louis, Mo. On the completion of this duty he will join his proper station (S. O. W. D., A.-G. O.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel R. S. MCKENZIE.—Headquarters, and A, C, D, F, H, I, K, M, Fort Sill, I. T.; B, L, Fort Reno, I. T.; E, G, Fort Elliott, Tex.

Captains John Lee, E. M. Heyl, Wirt Davis and Sebastian Gunther; First Lieutenants Henry Sweeney, W. A. Thompson and Lewis Warrington are detailed members, and Captain T. J. Wint J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Sill, April 8.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of five months, was April 13 granted Major H. C. Bankhead, Fort Elliott, Tex. (S. O. 69, D. Mo.)

Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Hatch was April 13 relieved from temporary duty under the orders of the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, St. Louis, Mo., and detailed on Army Supplies Board at Philadelphia (S. O. W. D., A.-G. O.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wm. H. EMORY.—Headquarters, and A, B, D, E, Fort Hays, Kas.; C, G, Camp Supply, I. T.; F, Fort Dodge, Kas.; H, Fort Wallace, Kas.; I, Fort Gibson, I. T.; K, Fort Riley, Kas.; L, M, Fort Lyon, G. T.

The telegraphic instructions issued Dec. 30, 1875, at

the request of the Secretary of the Interior, directing Major J. J. Upham, in addition to his other duties, to assume charge of the Muskogee Indian agency and perform the duties of Indian agent at that place until a new agent arrives there, are confirmed. Major Upham will proceed from his station, Fort Gibson, I. T., to Muskogee, and return, at such times as may be necessary to attend to the business of the agency (S. O. 68, D. Mo., April 12).

6th Cavalry, Colonel JAMES OAKES.—Headquarters and II, Camp Lowell, A. T.; A, D, Camp Apache; C, G, M, Camp Grant, A. T.; E, I, Camp Verde, A. T.; F, Fort Whipple, A. T.; H, L, Camp Bowie, A. T.; K, Camp McDowell, A. T.

Second Lieutenant D. M. Green was ordered to San Francisco, Cal., in charge of prisoners for Alcatraz Island, Cal., from Fort Whipple, A. T., and Camp Lowell, A. T., via Fort Yuma, Cal., under proper guard (S. O. 36, D. Arizona). Captains Adna R. Chaffee and Adam Kramer; First Lieutenant H. M. Kendall, and Second Lieutenant Frank West and Wm. H. Carter are detailed members of G. C.-M. at Camp Verde, A. T., April 5. Captain Joseph Kerin; First Lieutenant G. E. Overton, and Second Lieutenant G. L. Scott are detailed members of G. C.-M. at Fort Whipple, A. T., March 28.

G. O. No. 11, D. Arizona, March 25, publishes the report of the Court of Inquiry consisting of Captains J. N. Andrews, C. M. Bailey, 8th Infantry, and J. H. Lord, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, and First Lieutenant J. W. Powell, 8th Infantry, J.-A., convened at Camp Lowell, A. T., to investigate the allegations against the conduct of Captain C. H. Campbell, 6th Cavalry, by Major C. E. Compton, 6th Cavalry, in a communication to the A. A.-G., D. Mo., dated Fort Dodge, Kas., May 3, 1875. The purpose of the inquiry is sufficiently shown in the remarks of General Kautz on their finding. After criticising the court because it "does not seem to have comprehended its duties very clearly; the finding is as obscure in phraseology as it is defective in arrangement," the General goes on to say:

"A close examination of the facts would seem to show that there is no material difference between Major Compton's statement and that of Captain Campbell which accompanies the proceedings of the court, nor do these statements differ materially from what the testimony establishes. The opinions and conclusions of Major Compton and Captain Campbell, are not much more than variance than the different parts of the finding of the court seem to be with each other, as may readily be seen by comparing that on the first paragraph with that on the fourth. The facts in this case seem to be that a party of hostile Indians was driven into the vicinity of Fort Dodge, commanded by Major Compton, who made a disposition of troops to capture them. The best opportunity to accomplish this was given to Captain Campbell, with his company of cavalry. He was placed upon the trail at night, when too dark to follow it, but the guide suggested that the Indians would camp on a creek about six miles distant, and by striking across the country they could camp in the vicinity of the Indians, which was verified the next morning, but this suggestion was not adopted by Captain Campbell. That Captain Campbell was late in starting on the following morning, as he admits, owing to the fact that the corporal of the guard overslept himself. The trail was followed vigorously until 10 o'clock, when he went into camp and unsaddled, to feed his horses and men, because he states that the horses were tired and the men had not had an opportunity to eat in the morning. This statement is not sustained by the evidence. He started again at half past one, and marched until four o'clock, when he again camped until six, having lost the trail of the Indians during this time. Notwithstanding that the testimony establishes what Captain Campbell admits, that he continued to scout several days without finding the trail, accompanied by Companies A and L, the court finds that the allegations in the fifth paragraph are without foundation in fact. (These allegations were that Capt. Campbell paralyzed the efforts of a number of companies of cavalry, by gathering them into his command instead of permitting them to act independently and cover the country their instructions from these Headquarters directed them specially to watch.) It is difficult to understand under the circumstances how this conclusion was reached. There are other facts elicited by the testimony, not contained in Major Compton's report, such as the building of fires and sounding of a bugle in camp on the night of the 29th, that have a bearing on the case. It is now apparent that Captain Campbell asked for a Court of Inquiry on account of the opinions and conclusions expressed in Major Compton's report. Had this been apparent in Captain Campbell's application for a Court of Inquiry, his request would not have been granted. Major Compton was charged with the movement of troops in this affair, and in making his report to his superior, he was fully entitled to an expression of opinion as to the cause of failure. If an officer may call for a Court of Inquiry whenever his superior takes exception to the manner in which he has performed his duty, there would be no end of Courts of Inquiry. The court has virtually sustained Major Compton's statement of facts. Any officer of experience would be surprised, if Indians had been overtaken, pursued in the manner shown by this investigation. It is regretted for the interest of the service, that this case was not legally investigated in the Department of Missouri, where the events happened. Under the present circumstances, no further proceedings will be taken."

7th Cavalry, Colonel S. D. STURGIS.—Headquarters, and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, L, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; H, M, Fort Rice, D. T.

Second Lieutenant Charles A. Varnum was ordered April 12 to join his company at Fort Abraham Lincoln, upon the opening of the Northern Pacific Railroad (S. O. 46, D. Dakota). Cos. B, G, and K were April 11 relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and put on route for the Department of Dakota. The commander of the first named Department will cause arrangements to be made for sending these companies by the most direct and expeditious route to Saint Paul, Minn., notifying the Commanding General Department of Dakota, of the time of departure of each company and the route by which it travels (S. O. 34, M. D. Mo.)

The Chief Quartermaster D. Gulf was ordered April 14 to make arrangements for transportation of Companies B, G, and K, relieved from duty in Department, to Saint Paul, Minn., by the most direct and expeditious route (S. O. 73, D. Gulf).

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service was ordered April 15 to forward sixty-two recruits to St. Paul, Minn., for assignment as follows: Twenty-five to Co. B, nineteen to Co. G, and eighteen to Co. K (S. O. W. D., A.-G. O.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel J. I. GREGG.—Headquarters and B, K, Fort Clark, Texas; C, D, H, I, L, Fort Brown, Tex.; F, Fort Garland, C. T.; A, E, G, M, Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

The stations of the officers of this regiment, as given in the April roster, Dept. of Texas, were as follows:

Fort Clark, Tex.: First Lieutenant H. S. Weeks, E; First Lieutenant J. M. Ropes, M; Colonel J. I. Gregg; Major W. R. Price;

First Lieutenant J. H. Mahnken, Adj.; First Lieutenant G. F. Foote, R. Q. M. and A. A. Q. M.; Captain Wm. McCleave, B; First Lieutenant O. B. Boyd, F; Captain A. P. Caraher, F; First Lieutenant J. W. Pullman, F; Second Lieutenant G. E. Pond, F; **Fort Duncan, Tex.**: Captain C. A. Hartwell, K; First Lieutenant J. D. Stevenson, K; Second Lieutenant E. B. Fuller, K; **Fort Brown, Tex.**: Major A. J. Alexander; First Lieutenant A. G. Henries, D; Second Lieutenant J. W. Wilkins, D; Second Lieutenant J. B. Hickey, I; Captain L. T. Morris, I; Second Lieutenant R. A. Williams, B; **Ringgold Barracks, Tex.**: Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Devin; Major D. R. Clandenin; Captain A. B. Wells, A; First Lieutenant W. Stephenson, A; Captain A. B. Kaufman, E; Second Lieutenant S. W. Fountain, E; Captain E. G. Fecet, G; Second Lieutenant Q. O'M. Gillmore, G; Captain S. B. Young, M; Second Lieutenant C. M. O'Connor, Santa Maria, Tex.; Captain G. W. Chilean, C; First Lieutenant H. W. Spore, Edinburg, Tex.; First Lieutenant H. J. Farnsworth, H; Second Lieutenant H. G. Carlton, H. *Absent on Leave*; Second Lieutenant E. A. Goodwin, C; Captain J. F. Randlett, D. *On Recruiting Service*; First Lieutenant Edmund Luff, G, Chicago, Ill. *On Sick Leave*; Captain S. K. Schwenk, H, Philadelphia, Pa.; Second Lieutenant A. H. Rogers, L, Washington, D. C.; First Lieutenant John Lafferty, L, ordered before retiring board. *On Detached Service*; First Lieutenant E. E. Wood, I, West Point, N. Y.; Second Lieutenant F. E. Phelps, A, Santa Fe, N. M., in connection with telegraph construction; Captain J. H. Coster, A. D. C. to Major-General McDowell.

Captain S. B. M. Young was ordered April 13 to take insane soldiers to Washington (S. O. 65, D. Tex). Leave of absence for one month was April 14 granted Second Lieutenant F. E. Phelps, en route to Department of Texas (S. O. 70, D. Mo.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON.—Headquarters and A, D, F, G, I, L, Fort Concho, Tex.; B, E, Fort Griffin, Tex.; C, K, Fort McKavett, Tex.; M, Fort Stockton, Tex.; H, Ft Davis, Tex.

First Lieutenant L. H. Orleman was ordered April 8 to Fort Griffin, Tex., and settle his accounts as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of that post (S. O. 62, D. Tex.) Captains C. H. Carlton and C. D. Viele were April 10 detailed as additional members of G. C.-M. instituted by S. O. 229 and 233, series of 1875, D. Texas (S. O. 63, D. Tex.)

The stations of the officers of this regiment, as given in the April roster, Dept. of Texas, were as follows:

Fort Concho, Tex.: Colonel B. H. Grierson; First Lieutenant S. L. Woodward, Adj.; First Lieutenant J. T. Morrison, R. Q. M., A. A. Q. M., and A. C. S.; Captain N. Noian, A; Captain W. B. Kennedy, F; First Lieutenant Wm. Davis, Jr., F; Second Lieutenant H. J. Gasmann, F; Captain P. L. Lee, G; First Lieutenant S. R. Colby, G; Second Lieutenant T. W. Jones, G; Captain T. A. Baldwin, I; First Lieutenant T. C. Lebo, I; Captain T. Little, L; First Lieutenant M. M. Maxon, L; Second Lieutenant C. R. Ward, L; **Camp Hudson, Devil's River, Tex.**: Captain A. S. B. Keyes, D; Second Lieutenant E. P. Turner, D; Captain J. B. Van der Wiele, B (on one month's sick leave); First Lieutenant L. H. Orleman, B; First Lieutenant L. P. Hunt, E; Second Lieutenant G. H. Evans, B; **Fort Davis, Tex.**: Captain L. H. Carpenter, H; First Lieutenant W. R. Harmon, H; Second Lieutenant C. G. Ayres, H; **Fort McKavett, Tex.**: Captain C. D. Viele, G; Captain C. H. Carlton, K; **Fort Stockton, Tex.**: Captain S. T. Norvell, M; First Lieutenant C. E. Nordstrom, M; **Fort Gibson, I. T.**: Chaplain Elizah Gulon. *On Sick Leave*; Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Davidson, Manhattan, Kan.; Major James Curtis, Chicago, Ill., awaiting action retiring board. *On Recruiting Service*; First Lieutenant W. H. Beck, Louisville, Ky. *Absent on Leave*; First Lieutenant C. L. Cooper, A; Captain J. M. Kelley, E; First Lieutenant R. G. Smither, K. *On Detached Service*; Major J. W. Forsyth, staff of Lieutenant-General Sheridan; First Lieutenant R. H. Pratt, D, Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla.

Second Lieutenant T. W. Jones was ordered April 12 to Fort Clark, Tex., reporting to Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Shafter, 24th Infantry, commanding scouting expedition, for duty (S. O. 64, D. Tex.) First Lieutenant L. H. Orleman, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., was ordered, after settlement of his accounts, from Fort Griffin April 13 to join his company (B) at Camp Hudson, on Devil's river, Tex., with permission to delay ten days en route to Austin, Tex. (S. O. 65, D. Tex.)

1st Artillery, Colonel ISRAEL VOGDES.—Headquarters and B, E, F, K, Fort Adams, R. I., A, I, Fort Warren, Mass.; C, M, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; D, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; G, Fort Monroe, Va.; H, Fort Preble, Me.; L, Fort Independence, Mass.

Captain Samuel S. Elder is detailed a member of G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, April 18.

Leave of absence for fifteen days was granted First Lieutenant Daniel D. Wheeler, Fort Adams, R. I. Colonel Israel Vogdes was same date ordered to make a thorough inspection of the batteries of his regiment stationed at the following posts: Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Independence, Mass.; Fort Warren, Mass., and Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 66, M. D. Atlantic).

Colonel Israel Vogdes was registered at Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic during week ending April 18.

2nd Artillery—Colonel WILLIAM F. BARRY.—Headquarters, A, C, H, Fort McHenry, Md.; B, Fort Foot, Md.; D, E, Raleigh, N. C.; F, Morgantown, N. C.; G, Charleston, S. C.; I, L, Fort Macon, N. C.; K, Fort Monroe, Va.; M, Fort Johnston, N. C.

Major John C. Tidball and Captain Joseph C. Breckinridge are detailed members, and Second Lieutenant Edmund M. Cobb J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., April 18.

First Lieutenant Henry A. Reed was registered at Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic during the week ending April 18.

3rd Artillery, Colonel GEORGE W. GETTY.—Headquarters and C, E, G, I, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A, Fort Monroe, Va.; B, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; D, H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; E, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K, Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; L, M, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

Second Lieutenant Benjamin H. Randolph is detailed a member of G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, April 18.

Captains Alexander Piper and Wm. Sinclair; First Lieutenants James B. Burbank, Edward C. Knower, George A. Thurston and C. W. Harrold are detailed members, and First Lieutenant Wm. A. Kobbe, Jr., Adjutant, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., April 17.

4th Artillery, Colonel HORACE BROOKS.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, F, G, I, Fort Hayes, Cal.; E, Fort Stevens, Or.; F, L, Sitka, Alaska; G, Point San Jose, Cal.; H, Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I, Fort Monroe, Va.; M, Camp McDermitt, Nev. (*Detachment M, Sitka*)

Captains John Egan and Harry C. Cushing; First Lieutenants George G. Greenough and Albert S. Cummins are detailed members of G. C.-M. at Alcatraz Island, Cal., April 11.

Leave of absence for two months was April 6

granted Captain George B. Rodney, Alcatraz Island, Cal., with permission to leave the limits of Division and apply to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army, for an extension of one month and ten days (S. O. 42, M. D. Pacific). So much of S. O. 24, c. a., Mil. Div. Pacific, as directs Company L to relieve Company H, at Fort Canby, was April 8 revoked. Company L will take station at Alcatraz Island, relieving Company D, which will proceed to Fort Canby and relieve Company H (S. O. 44, M. D. Pacific).

Captain Richard Loder is detailed a member of G. C. M. at Fort Monroe, April 18.

Second Lieutenant O. B. Mitcham was registered at Hdqrs Mil. Div. Pacific during the week ending April 10.

5th Artillery, Colonel HENRY J. HUNT.—Headquarters and E. F. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. I. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.; G. H. Key West, Fla.

Captains Geo. A. Kensel and Julian V. Weir are detailed members of G. C. M. at New Orleans April 20, for the trial of Second Lieutenant Samuel N. Holmes, 13th Infantry.

Captain James W. Piper and First Lieutenant Charles Morris are detailed members of G. C. M. at Fort Monroe, April 18.

1st Infantry.—Colonel THOMAS G. PITCHER.—Headquarters and C. G. I. K. D. E. Ft Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Brule, Ay.; B. F. H. Fort Sully, D. T.

Major Henry M. Lazelle; Captains Leslie Smith and Thos. M. Tolman; First Lieutenants John Hamilton and Gilbert S. Jennings; Second Lieutenants Matthew Markland and Hugh T. Reed are detailed members of G. C. M. at Fort Sully, D. T., April 27.

3rd Infantry, Colonel DE L. FLOYD-JONES.—Headquarters and A. B. E. F. Jackson Barracks, La.; C. Natchez; D. St. Martinville, La.; G. Coushatta, La.; H. I. Pineville, La.; K. Shreveport, La.

Captains John H. Page, George E. Head and Edward Moale are detailed members of G. C. M. at New Orleans April 20, for the trial of Second Lieutenant Samuel N. Holmes, 13th Infantry.

4th Infantry, Colonel FRANKLIN F. FLINT.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. D. Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; B. C. Brown, W. T.; C. F. I. Fort Fetterman W. T.; G. Fort Sanders, W. T.

A correspondent has sent us a diagram and the scores of Sergeant Michael Dalton and Corporal Theo. Weston, respectively of Co. E and K, made at practice near Fort Bridger. The snow was very deep, the day bright, the thermometer marking 11 deg. Fahrenheit. The distance was 100 yards; position, standing; weapon, Springfield rifle 45 cal.; target, 2 feet square; centre, 18 inch octagon; bull's-eye, 6 inch circle; bull's eye counting 4, centre 3; shots, 9 apiece; h. p. s. 36. The scores were as follows:

Weston.....3 4 4 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 30
Dalton.....3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 29
The diagram shows all the deviation to be above and to the right, the shots making a right angled triangle. Dalton shows most deviation. The shooting is very good and steady. Try it again. Use the Creedmoor next time at 200 yards and we can compare your score with those of the Creedmoor people in the Turf, Field and Farm and other short range matches. Most of them are militia men, and the badge has been taken with the Remington and Springfield military rifles many times more than it has with sporting rifles. We are always happy to print Army scores.

Companies C and I, which were directed Feb. 1 to report to Colonel Jos. J. Reynolds, 3d Cavalry, at Fort Fetterman, W. T., for the Powder River Expedition, after their expedition were verbally ordered back to Fort Fetterman to wait orders. These verbal orders are confirmed by G. O. 13, D. Platte, April 10, in which the Department commander compliments the troops for their cheerfulness under hardship during the campaign.

Colonel Franklin F. Flint, Major Alexander Chambers, and Captain Wm. S. Collier are detailed members of G. C. M. at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., April 24.

6th Infantry, Colonel WILLIAM B. HAZEN.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock, Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant S. W. Groesbeck, Fort Buford, D. T., was April 15 extended two months (S. O. W. D. A. G. O.)

The extension of leave of Captain William W. Sanders, was April 17 further extended seven days (S. O. W. D. A. G. O.)

7th Infantry, Colonel JOHN GIBSON.—Headquarters, and A. B. G. H. I. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

The commanding officer of Fort Buford, D. T., will send one commissioned officer of his command with the detachment of recruits for this regiment, from that post to Fort Shaw, M. T., in addition to Lieutenant Woodbridge, heretofore detailed for that service. Upon arrival at Fort Shaw, the commanding officer of the detachment will turn it over to the commanding officer of the regiment, or, in his absence, to the commanding officer of the post; and the officers on duty with the detachment will then proceed to join their proper stations (S. O. 47, D. Dakota).

8th Infantry, Colonel AUGUST V. KAUTZ.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; D. G. C. Lowell, A. T.; E. K. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. C. Grant, A. T.

First Lieutenant Gordon Winslow is detailed a member, and Second Lieutenant J. McE. Hyde J. A. of G. C. M. at Camp Verde, A. T., April 5. Captain Charles Porter, First Lieutenant E. B. Savage and Second Lieutenant Edward Lynch are detailed members, and First Lieutenant John O'Connell J. A. of G. C. M. at Fort Whipple, A. T., March 28. Second Lieu-

tenant W. C. Roundy was ordered March 25 to his company for duty (S. O. 36, D. Arizona).

Second Lieutenant Nathaniel F. Cunningham, en route to the Department of Arizona, was ordered April 4 to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, in obedience to instructions from the Secretary of War (S. O. 36, M. D. Pacific).

Leave of absence for six months, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, was April 15 granted First Lieutenant Frank T. Adams, Camp Grant, A. T. (S. O. W. D. A. G. O.)

9th Infantry, Colonel JOHN H. KING.—Headquarters and C. E. F. G. H. Fort Laramie, W. T.; A. D. I. K. Camp Robinson, Neb.; B. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

Lieutenant-Colonel Luther P. Bradley and Major Edwin F. Townsend are detailed members of G. C. M. at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., April 24.

First Lieutenant W. L. Carpenter was April 15 relieved from duty in connection with explorations and surveys west of the 100th meridian, to take effect May 1, and will join his company (S. O. W. D. A. G. O.)

10th Infantry, Colonel HENRY B. CLITZ.—Headquarters and B. C. E. F. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; A. Fort Concho, Tex.; D. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

Second Lieutenant C. S. Burbank was April 10 detailed additional member of G. C. M. ordered by S. O. 229 and 233, series of 1875, D. Texas (S. O. 68, D. Tex.). Leave of absence for six months is granted First Lieutenant Charles E. Jewett, and he is relieved from recruiting service (S. O. W. D. A. G. O., April 13.)

12th Infantry, Colonel ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.—Headquarters and B. I. Angel Island, Cal.; A. K. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Halleck, Nev.; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Captain Edmund F. Thompson, First Lieutenant Wm. W. Fleming, and Second Lieutenant Wm. L. Geary, Adjutant, are detailed members, and Captain Thomas Byrne J.-A. of G. C. M. at Alcatraz Island, Cal., April 11.

14th Infantry, Colonel JOHN E. SMITH.—Headquarters and B. C. F. H. I. K. at Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; D. and E. Fort Cameron, U. T.; G. Fort Cameron, Utah.

Colonel John E. Smith is appointed president of G. C. M. at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., April 24.

16th Infantry, Colonel GALUSHA PENNYPACKER.—Headquarters and F. G. Nashville, Tenn.; A. Lebanon, Ky.; B. H. Jackson, Miss.; C. I. Little Rock; Ark.; D. Humboldt, Tenn.; E. Lancaster, Ky.; K. Frankfort, Ky.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, was April 13 granted Second Lieutenant Thomas C. Woodbury, Little Rock Barracks, Arkansas (S. O. 72, D. Gulf). Captain Arthur W. Allyn is detailed a member of G. C. M. at New Orleans April 20, for the trial of Second Lieutenant Samuel N. Holmes, 13th Infantry.

19th Infantry, Colonel CHARLES H. SMITH.—Headquarters and D. I. Fort Lyon, C. T.; A. C. Fort Dodge, Kas.; B. Fort Larned, Kas.; E. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; K. Fort Wallace, Kas.

Captain Luke O'Reilly is detailed J.-A. of G. C. M. at New Orleans April 20, for the trial of Second Lieutenant Samuel N. Holmes, 13th Infantry.

20th Infantry, Colonel GEORGE SYKES.—Headquarters and C. H. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; B. H. Fort Ripley, Minn.; D. F. I. Ft Pembina, D. T.; E. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln.

Captains John C. Bates and Wm. S. McCaskey; First Lieutenants John A. Mauley and Wm. H. Hamner, and Second Lieutenant John J. Crittenden are detailed members, and Second Lieutenant Joseph F. Huston J.-A. of G. C. M. at Fort Ripley, Minn., April 15. Leave of absence for fifteen days was granted Captain John S. McNaught, Fort Pembina, D. T. (S. O. 46, D. Dakota).

21st Infantry, Colonel ALFRED SULLY.—Headquarters and D. E. H. J. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; A. Camp Harvey, Or.; B. Fort Wrangle, Alaska; C. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; K. Fort Boise, I. T.

Captain Evan Miles was April 1 assigned to duty at San Francisco, Cal., until May 1, 1876, in connection with the Recruiting Service (S. O. 38, M. D. Pacific). Captain Evan Miles was registered at Hdqrs Mil. Div. Pacific during the week ending April 10.

23rd Infantry, Colonel JEFF. C. DAVIS.—Headquarters and C. D. G. H. I. K. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; A. Fort Hartsuff, Neb.; B. N. Platte, Neb.; E. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; F. Fort Russell, W. T.

Captains John J. Coppinger and Otis W. Pollock; First Lieutenants Wm. C. Manning, George Mc. M. Taylor, Frederick L. Dodge and Patrick T. Brodrick are detailed members, and Second Lieutenant Charles H. Heyl J.-A. of G. C. M. at Fort Hartsuff, Neb., April 20.

Captain John J. Coppinger was April 12 relieved as a member of the G. C. M. at Fort Hartsuff, Neb. (S. O. 43, D. Platte).

Major Alexander J. Dallas, and Captains John J. Coppinger and George K. Brady are detailed members of G. C. M. at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., April 24.

24th Infantry, Colonel JOSEPH H. POTTER.—Headquarters and E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. Ft McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; D. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Colonel J. H. Potter was April 7 placed in command of the District of the Rio Grande (G. O. 5, D. Tex.)

Leave of absence for six months was April 17 granted Captain James N. Morgan, Ringgold Barracks, Tex., with permission to leave the Department of Texas (S. O. W. D. A. G. O.)

25th Infantry, Colonel GEORGE L. ANDREWS.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; A. C. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. Fort Quitman, Tex.; G. Fort Bliss, Tex. Captain Daniel Hart and First Lieutenant O. J. Sweet were April 6 detailed members of G. C. M. at Fort Stockton, Tex. Second Lieutenant J. H. Lane was same date relieved (S. O. 61, D. Tex.)

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following Courts-martial have been ordered:

At Alcatraz Island, Cal., April 11; for detail see 1st Cavalry, 4th Artillery and 12th Infantry (S. O. 37, D. Cal.) At Camp Verde, A. T., April 5; for detail see Medical Department, 6th Cavalry and 8th Infantry (S. O. 38, D. Arizona). At Fort Hartsuff, Neb., April 20; for detail see 2d Cavalry and 28d Infantry (S. O. 42, D. Platte). At Fort Sill, I. T., April 22; for detail see 4th Cavalry (S. O. 65, D. Mo.). At Fort Whipple, A. T., March 28; for detail see Q. M. Department, 6th Cavalry and 8th Infantry (S. O. 37, D. Arizona). At Fort Ripley, Minn., April 15; for detail see Medical Department and 20th Infantry.

At New Orleans, April 20, for the trial of Second Lieutenant Samuel N. Holmes, 13th Infantry; for detail see Medical and Pay Departments, 5th Artillery, 3d, 16th, and 19th Infantry (S. O. 71, D. Gulf).

At Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., April 24; for detail see Bureau of Military Justice, 3d Cavalry, and 4th, 9th, 14th and 23d Infantry (S. O. 44, D. Platte). At Fort Monroe, Va., April 18; for detail see 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Artillery (S. O. 63, M. D. Atlantic). At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Harbor, April 17; for detail see 3d Artillery (S. O. 65, M. D. Atlantic).

At Fort Sully, D. T., April 27; for detail see Medical Department and 1st Infantry (S. O. 49, D. Dakota).

Courts-martial Disolved.—At Fort Randall, D. T., and of which Captain Kinzie Bates, 1st Infantry, was president, March 20 (G. C. M. O. 22, D. Dakota). At Fort Abercrombie, D. T., and of which Colonel T. L. Crittenden, 17th Infantry, was president, April 3 (G. C. M. O. 23, D. Dakota). At Fort Sully, D. T., and of which Major H. M. Lazelle, 1st Infantry, was president, April 4 (G. C. M. O. 24, D. Dakota). At Fort Stevenson, D. T., and of which Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Huston, Jr., 6th Infantry, was president, April 5 (G. C. M. O. 25, D. Dakota). At Camp Baker, M. T., and of which Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Gilbert, 7th Infantry, was president, April 6 (G. C. M. O. 26, D. Dakota).

At Shreveport, La., and of which Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Morrow, 13th Infantry, was president, April 13 (S. O. 71, D. Gulf).

Comments on Courts-martial Proceedings.—In the case of Thomas Brady, A, 18th Infantry, tried for disobedience of orders, and resisting superior officers on the march, and sentenced to three months hard labor and \$30 fine, General McDowell, commanding Department of the South, says: There is a conflict of testimony as to the condition of the accused on the 19th of February. The court having had the several witnesses before it decided that the accused was not drunk. His condition, therefore, was one entitling him to consideration instead of harsh treatment. Under the circumstances the punishment awarded him is not warranted; either he was deserving of consideration or severe punishment. Much latitude must be left to an officer in command of a detached party when there are no aids to assist him in maintaining discipline and efficiency in his command. It is observed in this case, however, that the manner was hasty and cruel. Subject to the foregoing the proceedings and findings are approved. The sentence is not approved. Private Brady will be released from confinement and returned to duty (G. C. M. O. 16, D. South).

ORDERS RELATING TO ENLISTED MEN.

Discharged.—William H. Houck, General Service (S. O. 70, D. Gulf, April 11).

Simon P. Le Provost and James O'Neill, M. A. Detachment of Artillery, and Charles Howard, General Service, April 12; Matthias Crider, E. 1st Infantry, April 13; Thomas Bartlett, B. 23d Infantry, April 15; William J. Casick, H. 5th Cavalry, and Commissary Sergeant George W. Webb, April 17 (S. O. W. D. A. G. O.)

Transferred.—Edward J. King, G. 3d Infantry, April 12, to General Service (S. O. 71, D. Gulf).

Paul Sartoris, K. 12th Infantry, April 5, to General Service, and Peter Shannon, General Service, to 8th Infantry (S. O. 40, M. D. Pacific).

Forwards.—Trumpeter L. F. Pratt, L. 4th Cavalry, April 14, for 90 days, with permission to leave the Division of the Missouri (S. O. 70, D. Mo.)

Drummed Out.—Charles Boughton, H. 6th Infantry, for various larcenies, April 5 (G. C. M. O. 25, D. Dakota).

Military Convicts.—In order to secure greater economy in the transportation of military convicts, under sentence to the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, post commanders will hereafter report to Department Hdqrs when there are such convicts at their posts and await further orders. The Department commander will at proper intervals consolidate parties of convicts from the various posts in the Department and forward them under one guard, instead of, as heretofore, each post furnishing a guard (Circular Letter No. 2, D. Gulf, April 10).

Acquitted.—Thomas Wingfield, I. 2d Cavalry, March 27, of conduct prejudicial, etc., in allowing himself to be robbed of horse and weapons, while carrying a despatch to Fort Laramie (G. C. M. O. 22, D. Platte, March 27).

Fined.—John Rice, D. 23d Infantry, \$60; Edward Clarke, D. 23d Infantry; Philip McCue, D. 23d Infantry, \$30; John Stubbs, L. 23d Infantry, \$15 (G. C. M. O. 19, D. Platte, March 20); Henry Wilson, C. 23d Infantry, \$5; Frederick Carpenter, C. 23d Infantry, \$60; Patrick Murphy, F. 3d Cavalry, \$40 (G. C. M. O. 20, D. Platte, March 23); Thomas Gaghoan, C. 23d Infantry, \$60; Henry Lester, D. 23d Infantry, \$20 (G. C. M. O. 22, D. Platte, March 27).

Conscripts.—Allen, A. 17th Infantry, and Frank Mullin, Band 17th Infantry, \$10 each (G. C. M. O. 33, D. Dakota, April 3); Walter S. Robertson, E. 7th Infantry, \$30 (G. C. M. O. 36, D. Dakota, April 6).

Released from Confinement.—From Fort Leavenworth, C. E. Lee and James O'Brien, April 18 (S. O. 67, D. Mo.) Martin McKinney, late D. 12th Infantry, April 8 (G. C. M. O. 15, D. Cal.) James E. Stanton, A. 17th Infantry, April 3 (G. C. M. O. 23, D. Dakota).

John Gilfoyle, K. 1st Artillery, April 19 (S. O. 68, M. D. Atlantic); James O'Rourke, late C. 23d Infantry, and John Gillie, late F. 8th Infantry, April 17 (S. O. W. D. A. G. O. April 12).

Sentenced to Confine ment.—Otto Frank, K. 3d Cavalry, dishonorable discharge and 3 years at Fort Leavenworth (G. C. M. O. 19, D. Platte, March 20). Richard Burke, F. 3d Infantry, 4 months and \$30 (G. C. M. O. 20, D. Platte, March 23). Phillip Callahan, F. Thomas Kelly, I. and Frank L. Lillard, 11th Infantry, all to be dishonorably discharged after 8 months hard labor and \$96 fine; George Lewis, F. 14th Infantry, 2 months and \$24 fine (G. C. M. O. 21, D. Platte, March 24). John Louis, I. 4th Infantry, dishonorable discharge and 2 years at Fort Leavenworth (G. C. M. O. 22, D. Platte, March 27).

Thomas Parnaby, A. 1st Infantry, dishonorable discharge and

2 years at Fort Randall, D. T.; David J. Stephens, K., 1st Infantry, 3 months and \$15; James W. McCarthy, K., 1st Infantry, 6 months and \$20 (G. C. M. O. 22, D. Dakota, March 20). Goodwin Irwin, D., 1st Infantry, dishonorable discharge and 2 years at Fort Sully (G. C. M. O. 24, D. Dakota).

Target Practice.—Hereafter, Target Practice will take place at the several posts in the District of New Mexico, on Friday of each week, except when impracticable on account of inclement weather, when it will take place on the first fair day (Sunday excepted) thereafter. The attendance of all men of the companies (except the guard, sick, one company cool and the prisoners) will be required. The men on extra or daily duty will be allowed to complete their practice without detention and then return to their respective duties. During continued bad weather simulated practice will be held in company quarters. Weekly reports of the firing on the prescribed form will be rendered by company commanders to post commanders, from which a consolidated report will be forwarded to these Headquarters by post commanders at the end of each month. The company and consolidated report will show the number of men present in each company and the number present at each practice, the number of shots fired, number of hits, and the name of the soldier making the best shot. The instruction and practice will be under the supervision of the company commanders, who will give it their personal and especial attention (G. O. 5, D. N. M., April 8).

Artillery School.—The commanding officer of the Artillery School was ordered April 13 to assign to the five regiments of artillery, by lot, the one hundred and fourteen recruits now attached to the instruction batteries. The commanding officers' regiments serving in M. D. Atlantic will send each an officer to Fort Monroe to receive their detachment. The detachment for the 4th Artillery will be sent to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., to be forwarded to the regiment serving in the M. D. Pacific as opportunity may offer (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O., April 13).

General Officers.—The President directs that under an opinion of the Attorney-General so much of G. O. 33, W. D., A.-G. O., of March 23, 1875, as, under the act approved March 3, 1875, entitled "An act for the relief of General Samuel W. Crawford, and to fix the rank and pay of retired officers of the Army," reduced the rank of Brigadier-General Joseph B. Kiddoo to Colonel, be, and it is by the Secretary of War, revoked (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O., April 12).

New District.—A district to be known as the District of the Rio Grande, with Headquarters at Fort Brown, and embracing the posts of Brown, Ringgold and McIntosh, with their dependencies, is established, and Colonel J. H. Potter, 24th Infantry, is assigned to the command thereof. All official communications for superior Headquarters will be forwarded through the District Commander (G. O. 5, D. Tex., April 7).

Bureau of Military Justice.—Major Horace B. Burnham, J.-A., is detailed J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort D. Russell, W. T., April 24.

Base Ball.—The following is the score of a game of base ball played on the garrison grounds, Columbia, S. C., between the Columbia B. B. C. of Columbia, S. C., and the R. F. Bates B. B. C. of Co. G, 18th Infantry, on the 12th inst.:

R. F. BATES.	O. R.	COLUMBIA.	O. R.
Raycroft, c.....	4 2	Morris, c.....	4 0
Garvey, r. f.....	4 1	Solomon, p.....	5 0
Smith, ss.....	3 2	Sloan, ss.....	5 0
Riley, 1st b.....	3 2	Miller, 1st b.....	3 2
Burke, c. f.....	3 2	Anderson, 2d b.....	2 1
Boyer, l. f.....	1 4	Gentry, 3d b.....	0 3
Tyack, p.....	4 1	Solomon, l. f.....	1 2
Hamilton, 3d b.....	3 2	Thickman, c. f.....	3 0
Griffith, 2d b.....	2 2	Broughton, r. f.....	4 0
Total.....	27 18	Total.....	27 8

Time of game—1 hour, 55 minutes. Umpire—Sergt. Stine, Co. H. Scorer—Private C. E. Packard, Co. G.

General Crook's Indian Expedition.—The Omaha Republican of April 4th says of the results of the attack on the village of Crazy Horse: "The number of lodges burned was about one hundred and fifteen, all of the largest size, and fitted up in a manner approaching the luxurious. The contents were found to comprehend all the necessities of life and many of the comforts, which showed most plainly how finely these hostile Indians were living by plundering the stock ranches and freight trains of Montana and Wyoming. In one lodge twelve saddles were found. A vast quantity of powder, metallic cartridges, pig lead, percussion caps, and other munitions of war were exploded. One hundred and fifty saddles were cut to pieces and destroyed. Tons of buffalo meat were burned in the flames. One thousand ponies were driven off from the pasture and captured. Every lodge in the village was burned save one, that was left to give shelter to an old squaw, who was sick and had been abandoned by the retreating Indians. In response to interrogatories by the half-breed Sioux guides, who accompanied the expedition, she stated that the village belonged to the band of Crazy Horse, the chief who acted with so much defiance and insolence toward the United States commissioners who at Red Cloud agency last year attempted to persuade the Sioux to cede their rights to the Black Hills. At one time it was feared that the malign influence of this chief, would precipitate hostilities and cause a repetition of the horrible Canby massacre. The squaw said the Indians there were Ogallallas and Minneconjous, with a few northern Cheyennes. A few of Sitting Bull's and Little Bad Man's people were there, and two lodges from Red Cloud agency, who had come to trade for what Crazy Horse's band had lately stolen. Among the animals captured were many good American horses,

and a number of valuable American mules with the brand 'B. P.' on the near hind quarter. This brand may lead to the discovery of the man from whom they were stolen."

THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT.

On Monday, April 17, at 12:30 P. M., the Senate resolved itself into High Court of Impeachment, and Chief Justice Waite entered the Senate Chamber, escorted by Senators Thurman and Edmunds, to swear all those Senators who were not present at the first organization of the court.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, it was Ordered, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is in its Chamber and ready to proceed with the trial of the impeachment of William W. Belknap; and that seats are provided for the accommodation of the Members.

At one o'clock P. M. William W. Belknap entered the Senate Chamber, accompanied by his counsel, Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Hon. Montgomery Blair, and Hon. M. H. Carpenter, after which the Sergeant-at-Arms announced the managers on the part of the House of Representatives, namely; Hon. Scott Lord, of New York; Hon. J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky; Hon. William P. Lynde, of Wisconsin; Hon. J. A. McMahon, of Ohio; Hon. G. A. Jenks, of Pennsylvania; Hon. E. G. Lapham, of New York; and Hon. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts.

At one o'clock and five minutes P. M. the Sergeant-at-Arms announced the presence of the members of the House of Representatives, who entered the Senate Chamber preceded by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House (Mr. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania), into which that body had resolved itself to witness the trial, who was accompanied by the Speaker and Clerk of the House.

The formal proof of service of the summons was sworn to before the Chief Justice, who then retired, escorted by his committee.

The President *pro tempore*: The Sergeant-at-Arms will now call William W. Belknap, the respondent, to appear and answer the charges of impeachment brought against him.

The Sergeant-at-Arms: William W. Belknap, William W. Belknap, appear and answer the articles of impeachment exhibited against you by the House of Representatives.

Mr. Carpenter: Mr. President, William W. Belknap, a private citizen of the United States and of the State of Iowa, in obedience to the summons of the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment to try the articles presented against him by the House of Representatives of the United States, appears at the bar of the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment and interposes the following plea; which I will ask the Secretary to read and request that it may be filed.

The Secretary read as follows:

In the Senate of the United States sitting as a court of impeachment.

The U. S. of America v. House of Representatives of the U. S. William W. Belknap. Upon articles of impeachment of the House of Representatives of the U. S. of America, of high crimes and misdemeanors.

And the said William W. Belknap, named in the said articles of impeachment, comes here before the honorable Senate of the United States sitting as a court of impeachment, in his own proper person, and says that this honorable court ought not to have or take further cognizance of the said articles of impeachment exhibited and presented against him by the House of Representatives of the United States, because, he says, that before and at the time when the said House of Representatives ordered and directed that he, the said Belknap, should be impeached at the bar of the Senate, and at the time when the said articles of impeachment were exhibited and presented against him, the said Belknap, by the said House of Representatives, he, the said Belknap, was not, nor hath he since been, nor is he now an officer of the United States; but at the said times was, ever since hath been, and now is a private citizen of the United States and of the State of Iowa; and thus he, the said Belknap, is ready to verify; wherefore he prayeth judgment whether this court can or will take further cognizance of the said articles of impeachment.

W. W. BELKNAP.

United States of America, District of Columbia, es:

William W. Belknap, being first duly sworn on oath, says that the foregoing plea by him subscribed is true in substance and fact.

W. W. BELKNAP.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of April, 1876.

DAVID DAVIS.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The managers on the part of the House then requested a copy of the plea, and desired time until Wednesday, the 19th, to consider what replication to make, which was agreed to; and the Senate sitting for the trial of impeachment adjourned to Wednesday, the 19th April.

On Wednesday, April 19, the High Court of Impeachment again met, and the managers presented their replication to the respondent's plea. It recited in substance as follows, on behalf of the House of Representatives:

That the matters alleged in the said plea are not sufficient to exempt the said Wm. W. Belknap from answering the said articles of impeachment, because they say that at the time the acts charged in said articles were done and committed, and thence continuously down to the 2d day of March, 1876, the said Wm. W. Belknap was Secretary of War of the United States, as in said articles averred; and therefore, that by the Constitution of the United States the House of Representatives had power to prefer the said articles of impeachment, and the Senate have

full and the sole power to try the same.

That at the time of the commission by said Wm. W. Belknap of the acts and matters set forth in the said articles of impeachment, he, the said Wm. W. Belknap, was an officer of the United States, as alleged in the said articles of impeachment; and they say, further, that the said Wm. W. Belknap after the commission of each one of the acts alleged in the said articles was, and continued to be, such officer as alleged in said articles, until and including the 2d day of March, A. D. 1876, and until the House of Representatives by its proper committee had completed its investigation of his official conduct as such officer in regard to the matters and things set forth as official misconduct in the said articles, and the said committee was considering the report it should make to the House of Representatives upon the same, the said Wm. W. Belknap being at the time aware of such investigation, and of the evidence taken, and of such proposed report.

And the House of Representatives further say that while its said committee was considering and preparing its said report to the House of Representatives recommending the impeachment of the said Wm. W. Belknap for the matters and things set forth

in the said articles, the said Wm. W. Belknap, with full knowledge thereof, resigned his position as such officer, on the said 2d day of March, 1876, with intent to evade the proceedings of impeachment against him. . . . And the House of Representatives say that by the Constitution of the United States, the House of Representatives had power to prefer the said articles of impeachment against the said Wm. W. Belknap, and that the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, has full power to try the same.

Wherefore, the House of Representatives demand that the plea aforesaid be not allowed, but that the said Wm. W. Belknap be compelled to answer the said articles of impeachment.

The respondent asked for copies of the replication and for time till Monday, April 24, to frame pleadings in answer. It was finally ordered that the respondent file his rejoinder on or before the 24th of April, and that the Secretary shall deliver a copy thereof to the clerk of the House of Representatives, and that the House of Representatives file their surrejoinder, if any, on or before the 25th of April, a copy of which shall be served on the counsel for the respondent by the Secretary, and that the trial proceed on the 27th inst.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the Senate as a court of impeachment then adjourned at 1:15 P. M., adjourned till the 27th inst. at 12:30 P. M.

In reply to the statements made by General Custer before the Congressional committee in regard to the reception of the Secretary of War, General Belknap, at Fort Abraham Lincoln last summer, General Forsyth, of General Sheridan's staff, writes as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF MISSOURI, CHICAGO, ILL., April 5, 1876.

MY DEAR GENERAL BELKNAP: In acknowledging the receipt of your letters of Friday and Sunday, I take the opportunity of saying that your recollection of the visit to Fort Lincoln is correct. Upon our arrival at the steamboat landing at Fort Lincoln the report was brought to us that General Custer was ill, and I supposed from what was told me that we would find him in bed; but, to my surprise, when we drove up to the front of his quarters General Custer came out in uniform to the sidewalk in front of his house to meet us, and welcomed you to house and post. During our stay at Lincoln I had a few moments' private conversation with him, and he then told me that he had been very sick all night with dysentery or diarrhea; that he was in bed when our arrival was reported, but that he made the effort, got up and dressed so as to be able personally to meet you, show you his post, etc., etc.

I remember that Mrs. Custer was desirous that we should stay for luncheon with them, and said that she would send out and invite all the ladies of the garrison; that they were all anxious to see the Secretary of War, etc. When informed by you of your limited time and stay with them, she expressed her regret, and spoke of the disappointment to the ladies of the 7th Cavalry.

General Custer drove you around the post, both his upper and lower one, and upon your return to his quarters sent for all the officers of his command and presented them to you. When we left his house General Custer got into the ambulance, or wagon, with you, and accompanied you to the steamboat landing; went on board of the boat, and remained on board up to the last moment, only leaving the steamer as she pushed off from the bank. He acted as though he was anxious to see as much of you as possible, and by his presence make your stay with him as agreeable as possible.

In fact, you were, in my opinion, treated by General George A. Custer during your visit at his post (Fort Lincoln) last summer with all the politeness, courtesy, and distinguished consideration that he was capable of, or could think of. As regards wines, etc., your stay at his house was too limited for any entertainment; and as everybody in the party knew that the host did not drink liquor of any kind, no one expected wine, or anything of the kind.

I have yet to meet a single officer of the Army who approves of the action of either Custer or McCook as to their testimony. It is nothing but hearsay, which is largely made up of frontier gossip and stories.

Yours, truly,

J. W. FORSYTH.

THE SERVICES OF THE ARMY.

AMONG the articles called forth by the recent agitation on the subject of reducing the Army, were several published in the *Alta Californian*, of San Francisco, which are understood to have been written by General Schofield. Want of space has prevented us from reproducing them as we intended to do. In one of these articles the estimates of the War Department are analysed to show how large a proportion of the \$40,000,000 asked for the present fiscal year is properly chargeable to the civil service—nearly fifteen of the forty millions. This article concludes:

"Twenty-five millions per annum is not an unreasonably large sum for the support of an Army in a country embracing four million square miles, two millions and a half of which are infested with 360,000 hostile or only partially-civilized savages; a country with 5,200 miles of sea-board, 2,000 miles of lake and river frontier, and 1,700 miles of border contiguous to a neighbor always in a chronic state of revolution and outlawry; a country containing 45,000,000 of thriving inhabitants. If the sums can be judiciously pruned down, without diminishing the number and efficiency of the Army, we say by all means do so; but we should bear in mind always what a vast labor is to be done by the Army, and what substantial benefits we are daily deriving from its protection and labors. And it must be remembered, also, that a reduction in force is not necessarily a reduction in cost in the same ratio. The same duties will have to be performed, and if the troops are reduced in numbers, they must be scattered the more; then important points are left exposed, and emergencies arise suddenly, to meet which, concentration from great distances involves great delays and causes immense and incalculable cost. And in

many cases the State and Territorial authorities are compelled to call out Volunteers, which always results in great cost to the United States, without appreciable benefit. Already the force is so small and the garrisons so reduced as to make this difficulty severely felt. It was so in the Montana troubles, in the Modoc War, in the recent scare in Nevada, and in many other instances that might be cited.

Another article enumerates as follows:

"All the old inhabitants of the portion of the country known as the Northwest can tell you of the labor and service rendered by the Army in the settlement of that region. Our Army has been from the beginning the advance guard of the pioneers, and is such to-day. Yet, even in the time of which we speak, there was as much opposition on the part of the settled States against keeping up an Army for the protection of settlers in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and that region, as there is now in those States in regard to the Far West. The new generations finding there homes in no danger, and scarcely knowing an Indian, except from books and traditions, are not aware of the privations and dangers their fathers encountered, and how they were protected and aided in building up an empire by the industry, skill and daring of our little Army. In the new Northwest it is different. Within the last generations the savages have carried fire and murder into the homes of Minnesota and adjacent States, and few people in that section have forgotten how much they owe to the Army in the bloody struggles carried out there. So it is now in the vast expanse of territory we have mentioned before as requiring the presence of troops—from the British Possessions on the North to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean. The pioneers all know what they owe to the presence of troops, and are all friendly to the Army. In the settlement of this country the Army has played an important civil part. Its posts have been wisely selected at important points, and have attracted about them settlers who first came for protection and then found the nucleus for towns, villages and cities. The officers and men of the Army have helped to develop the resources of the country, and have even assisted in the formation of State Governments; this was pre-eminently so in the State of California.

"On a wider scale has the Army aided the country in certain specialties. The Coast Survey grew up under its tutelage. An Army officer was its first head, and gave it the impetus which has carried it on to its present state of efficacy, and officers of the Army have always been more or less identified with its work. The Lake Surveys have been and are exclusively under control of the Army. The reconnaissances of the Great West by officers of the Army in early days, gave our people the first reliable knowledge they had of the wealth and resources of our public domain, and these hasty and incomplete surveys were succeeded by others more carefully made with a view to the building of a Pacific Railroad, followed by aid to the parties locating the various lines of companies now formed and in operation; and more recently by scientific surveys, going into minute details as to topography, minerals, etc.

"Within a few years the Army has built by the labor of troops thousands of miles of telegraph line, now in successful operation in sections too sparsely settled to justify private capital in embarking in the enterprise. Through the Army the Signal Service has grown up to be a reliable and valuable acquisition to the commerce of the world, and promises a degree of future usefulness beyond the fondest hopes of its originators. The entire subject of improvement of rivers and harbors has been for years under the control of the Army; and to the efficient energy and scientific capacity of our Army our commerce is largely indebted in this service. Then, too, in the matter of light-houses, fog-signals and the protection of navigation, we owe a large debt to the efforts of the Army.

"These are only a few of the real returns we are constantly receiving from our little much-abused Army; yet they are of such a character as to commend themselves to the appreciation of all right-minded thinking persons. The difficulty is this: Work is done so quietly and unostentatiously, and by men on the outside of the busy whirl and centres of news, and in a country of such large proportions, that few individuals are aware of what is being done. It would require volumes to enumerate in detail all the benefits we are deriving from such services—far more to spread out the services themselves; but such achievements are the boast and pride of Americans, and we feel sure the country is ready to acknowledge them.

"Such work must continue to be done, and as it is done more cheaply, economically, scientifically and honestly by the Army than by any other known method, it would be the part of folly to reduce the efficiency of the force below a working minimum, and that point was reached last year."

THE FROLIC was at Montevideo, March 12. In February she proceeded to Ensenada Harbor for general exercise and practice, and on the way examined the positions of the light-ships at Point India and Chico Bank, reported by pilots as incorrectly laid down with regard to the shoals which they were intended to indicate. In comparing the chart of the harbor printed in the republication of the British chart, No. 2544, with a survey of the same, made by the Italian gunboat *Veloce* in 1874, and also with the observations made by the officers of H. B. M. vessels *Cracker* and *Volage*, Commander Kirkland concluded to make a fresh survey of the same, the result of which will be soon forwarded to the Navy Department. On the 22d Feb. the *Frolic* visited Buenos Ayres, where the ship was dressed according to regulations in honor of Washington's birthday. Feb. 26 she left Ensenada for Colonia, from which she returned to Montevideo the following day. The health of the ship's company is good.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1876.

General Order No. 208.

The pay of the crews of the receiving ships, and the number of men allowed in each rating will hereafter be in conformity with the following table:

RATINGS.	MONTHLY PAY.	WABASH.	COLUMBIA.	WORCESTER.	POP. OMAG.	S. B. BIRK.	INDY. PER DESCH.	RELIEF.	ST. LOUIS.
Boatswain's Mates.	\$96.50	3 3	2	2	2	2	1		
Quartermasters.	26.50	4 4	3	4	4	3	2		
Coxswains.	26.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Captains of Forecastle.	26.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Captains of Tops.	26.50	2 2	2	2	2	2	1		
Captains of Afterguard.	23.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Quarter Gunners.	26.50	2 2	2	2	2	2	1		
Carpenters' Mates.	26.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Sailmakers' Mates.	26.50	2 2	2	2	2	2	1		
Machinists.	21.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Captains of Hold.	31.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Ship's Cooks.	26.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Assistant Cooks.	21.50	2 2	2	2	2	2	1		
Lamp Room Keepers.	21.50	2 2	2	2	2	2	1		
Ships' Corporals.	26.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Coopers.	21.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Nurses.	15.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Ship's Yeomen.	15.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Engineers' Yeomen.	15.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Master-at-Arms.	15.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Apothecary.	15.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Paymasters' Yeomen.	15.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Schoolmasters.	15.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Ship's Writers.	15.50	2 2	1	1	1	1	1		
Ship's Printers.	15.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Ship's Tailors.	15.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Ship's Bakers.	15.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Painters, 2d class.	23.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Cabin Stewards.	36.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Cabin Cooks.	31.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Wardroom Stewards.	31.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Wardroom Cooks.	26.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Steerage Stewards.	21.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Steerage Cooks.	19.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Bugler.	31.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Seamen.	19.50	6 6	6	6	6	6	2		
Ordinary Seamen.	17.50	8 8	8	8	8	8	2		
Landsmen.	15.50	16 16	16	16	4	8	14	5	8
Seamen, E. F.	21.50	8 8	6	2	1	1			
Ordinary Seamen, E. F.	17.50	—	—	2	1	1			
Steward to Commander-in-Chief.	41.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Cook to Commander-in-Chief.	36.50	1 1	1	1	1	1	1		
Coxswain to Commander-in-Chief.	31.50	—	—	—	2	1			
Carpenter.	19.50	—	—	—	—	1			
Master of Band.	51.50	1	1	1	1	1	1		
First class Musicians.	36.50	7 7	7	7	7	7	7		
Second class Musicians.	31.50	8	8	8	8	8	8		

The pay of master-at-arms and ship's engineers' yeomen on receiving ships at Brooklyn and Charles-town is \$61.50 per month, at Philadelphia \$56.50 per month, and on other receiving ships \$51.50 per month.

First class paymasters' yeomen allowed to all receiving ships.

First class apothecaries allowed to receiving ships at Boston, New York, and Norfolk, all others allowed second class apothecaries.

Paymasters' yeomen and apothecaries will be allowed \$1.50 per month additional as heretofore.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Monongahela and *Saugus* arrived at Port Royal on the 13th instant.

The Triana was put out of commission at Washington and the *Pinta* at Norfolk on the 15th instant.

The U. S. S. Gettysburg was at St. Pierre, Martinique, on the 26th of March.

The Marion sailed from Port Royal, April 19, for Tampico.

TELEGRAPHIC despatches report the departure of the *Franklin* and the *Supply* from Gibraltar on the 18th instant—the former for Nice and the latter for Phila.

THE Naval Examining and Retiring Board, of which Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson is president, has adjourned to meet again on the 1st June next.

The Ossipee sailed from Pensacola, April 12, for a short cruise to Cuba, and expects to return to Pensacola the latter part of the month.

COMMODORE George H. Cooper has been directed to turn over the command of the Navy-yard at Pensacola, Fla., to Commander John F. McGlensey, on the 30th April.

The Hartford, *Swatara*, *Shawmut* and *Marion* have been ordered on a cruise from Port Royal. The coast of Mexico is their reported destination. The *Brooklyn* expects to come to Hampton Roads in May.

OFFICIAL despatches from the *Tuscarora*, dated Sydney, Australia, March 9, report that she would leave there, March 11, on her homeward passage, and would touch at Samoa. The *Tuscarora* will resume her station at Honolulu on reaching that port.

COMMODORE Foxhall A. Parker has been appointed senior member of a Board, and Captain John Leo Davis, Commander Montgomery Sicard and Lieutenant R. B. Bradford, members, to meet at the Washington Navy-yard on the 22d inst., to witness the trials of the Lay Torpedo-boat.

The Trenton, which was taken out of the New York dry dock on Saturday of last week, to be towed to Morgan Ironworks, was replaced in dock again on Tuesday, it being discovered that she was leaking very seriously from a defect somewhere about the stern. The cause of the leak has not been divulged.

The Norfolk Virginian reports that at the Norfolk yard the Construction Department took on a small force of laborers, April 11, to complete the repairs now

rapidly progressing on the *New Hampshire*, which is expected to be finished in a few weeks. The caulking has been completed. The repairs on the bottom of the monitor *Wyandotte* having been completed, she was taken out of the dry dock. The large amount of timber now at the yard, has necessitated the construction of another timber dock, which is being rapidly built. The new coffer-dam at the entrance to the timber dock has, upon trial, been found defective, and will have to be repaired a second time, which will be pushed forward with the greatest despatch. A considerable number of laborers are now employed in grading and macadamizing the street in the lower portion of the Navy-yard. This is a great improvement, and contributes greatly to the appearance and comfort of the yard generally. The Navy-yard divers were engaged, April 14, in examining the United States steamship *Worcester*, to find out the leak in her bottom, and to make arrangements for their repair.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 13.—Chief Engineer Philip Inch, to the *Adams*, at Boston, Mass., on the 25th inst.

Masters Charles D. Galloway and Francis E. Greene having completed their examinations for promotion have been ordered to Port Royal, S. C., to resume their duties on board the *Shawmut*.

Masters G. A. Merriam and Hanson R. Tyler having completed their examinations for promotion have been ordered to resume their duties on board the *Monongahela*, at Port Royal, S. C.

Lieutenant Wm. C. Strong having completed his examination for promotion has been ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

APRIL 15.—Captain Robert W. Shufeldt, to examination preliminary to promotion.

Master Wm. W. Wood, to the *Alarm*, at Washington, D. C., on the 18th inst.

Paymaster John H. Stevenson, to duty in charge of the U. S. Naval Depot at Nagasaki, Japan, per steamer of the 3d May from New York.

Assistant Paymaster J. R. Stanton, to the *Alarm*, at Washington.

APRIL 18.—Lieutenant H. G. O. Colby, to the Hydrographic Office.

Surgeon A. A. Hochling, to the Navy-yard, League Island.

Passed Assistant Engineer John L. Hannum, to the receiving ship *Worcester*, at Norfolk, Va.

Sailmaker J. A. Birdsall, to the *Minnesota*, at New York, on the 1st May next.

DETACHED.

APRIL 13.—Lieutenant-Commander D. C. Kelce, from the command of the *Pinta*, and ordered to Pensacola, Fla., to command the *Fortune*.

Mate Harold Neilson, from the *Pinta*, and ordered to the *Fortune* on the 20th inst.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas Chiola, from the *Pinta*, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Engineer N. H. Landin, from the *Pinta*, and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 15.—Lieutenant Charles F. Norton, from the *Colorado*, and ordered to the *Alert*, at New York.

Lieutenant E. S. Prime, from the *Colorado*, and ordered to the *Lackawanna*, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 1st May next.

Master William P. Elliott, from the *Alert*, transferred to the Naval Hospital, New York, and placed on sick leave.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. Skelding, from duty in charge of U. S. Naval Depot at Nagasaki, Japan, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

APRIL 17.—Lieutenant C. M. Anthony, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on sick leave.

Midshipman M. K. Schwenk, from the *Plymouth* on the 31st ultimo, and placed on sick leave.

APRIL 18.—Commodore Geo. H. Cooper, from the command of the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., and placed on special duty in making out instructions for Deep Sea soundings.

Lieutenant John S. Newell, from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 30th inst., and ordered to report to Newport, R. I., on the 1st June next for instruction in torpedo service.

Sailmaker J. C. Bradford, from the *Minnesota* on the 1st May next, and placed on waiting orders.

ORDERS MODIFIED.

The orders of Lieutenant-Commander E. M. Shepard of the 12th inst. to report for duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 1st June next instead of May 15.

The orders of Lieutenant-Commander Chas. S. Cotton of the 5th inst. to report for duty for torpedo instruction at Newport, R. I., on the 1st June next instead of being placed on waiting orders.

The orders of Gunner Chas. Stuart of the 30th ultimo so far modified that he will report on the 20th inst. at Pensacola, Fla., for temporary duty on board the *Fortune*.

The order of Mate James Creighton so far modified that he will report for duty on board the receiving ship *Worcester*, at Norfolk, Va., instead of the *Pawnee*.

COMMISSIONED.

Ensigns Hansom R. Tyler and Greenleaf A. Merriam to be masters in the Navy, the former from September 19, 1874, and the latter from October 23, 1874.

Ensigns Francis E. Greene and Chas. D. Galloway to be masters in the Navy, the former from June 16, 1875, and the latter from December 9, 1875.

Master Wm. C. Strong to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from June 14, 1874.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Surgeon Edward D. Payne, from April 13, 1876.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant J. E. Craig, attached to the Hydrographic Office, for ten days from the 22d inst.

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General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General George Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General B. D. Sturges, U. S. Army.

VANITY FAIR for Meerschaum and Cigarette. See Advertisement

One of the first results of the late Powder River Expedition is seen in the assembling, at Fort D. A. Russell, of a General Court-martial, consisting of Colonels John E. Smith and Franklin Flint, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradley, Majors Chambers, Townsend, Dallas, Dudley, and Evans, and Captains Coppering, Brady, and Collier, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it.

We learn that the sale of Cozzens' Hotel at West Point for a convalescents' hospital has fallen through, owing to some informality in the foreclosure sale, which vitiates the title of the new purchaser.

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STANDING TREAT.

NOT more than sixty years ago, as some people yet living will remember, the phrase "a two bottle" or "three bottle man" was in common use among English-speaking people, and perhaps nowhere more common than among the officers of the English army and navy. In those days, they were a hard-drinking, hard-swinging set as a rule, and yet were not half as bad as they had been a half century before that. There was then a considerable difference in favor of the American Army and Navy, in regard to drinking habits—a difference as marked as that which existed between the army of GAGE at Boston, and the hard-working farmers that fought at Bunker Hill and Lexington. Not but what even then there was too much drinking of ardent spirits in America; but it did not seem to take such a hold of the national character. It came out more in the form of occasional wild frolics in the intervals of serious labor, than as a habit indulged in by a whole class; and the balance of decency in those days certainly lay with America. How is it to-day with the armies and navies of England and America as contrasted with each other, and how do they compare in the especial point of drinking habits? We think that no candid person, who has been through Army posts, and associated with Army officers in America, will deny that the habit of "treating" whereby each member of a party is compelled, so far as custom can compel one, to drink, whether he wishes it or not, has made, and continues to make, serious inroads on military, as well as on civil, character, in the direction of refinement. The English army, on the other hand, has radically changed as to drinking, through the influence of cultivation and gentlemanly instinct; and it is now rare to find an English officer who is an habitual drunkard. The bad habit of drinking to excess among officers has been checked in Europe—in England, France and Germany—by the force of public opinion; but though there is a tendency to improvement in our own Services, we do not think the reform has gone as far. There is no reason why this "treating" mania should still hold its ground, to the extent that it does, in the Army, and its kindred branches, the Army societies, the Grand Army re-unions, and the Militia of the country. It has become a tyranny which is driving away from our Army re-unions the best officers, and those who come know before hand that each will only be a repetition of the same old story of drinking and disorder, under the specious name of good fellowship, lasting as long as the reunion lasts, with small prospect of sleep or comfort during any night of its continuance.

The question arises, why should this state of things continue? There are plenty of gentlemen in our Army and its societies who have no taste for these orgies; in fact, they constitute the majority.

Why should the minority continue by their boisterous and ungentlemanly antics to stain the good name of our Army, and make nuisances of themselves to every town where a re-union is held?

It is time that Army opinion should be aroused to put an end to this promiscuous and foolish drinking, not only at Army re-unions, but elsewhere where officers congregate, and that a higher sentiment should control the expression of good fellowship and hospitality. The trouble with us Americans is not that we drink so much, but that we take our liquors in the worst form of alcoholic invention, and drink what we do drink with the most stupid and foolish defiance of the laws of the human constitution.

A party of Americans were discussing this question not long since in Havana with a party of foreigners stopping at the same hotel. With abundant leisure, the Americans occupied themselves largely in the essentially American pastime of bar room tippling, with the usual and necessary result. To one of these gentlemen comes a Spaniard, and offers to bet him that the Americans do not spend pro rata on drinking nearly as much as a party of Spaniards at the same hotel, who are all models of correct deportment. Naturally, the American took the bet. The liquor accounts of both parties were examined, and the Spanish bill was found half as large again as that of the Americans. The Americans drank water at meals, and took their whiskey "straight" between meals, generally on an empty stomach. Result, a constant boozy condition. The Spaniards, on the contrary, drank with their meals and confined themselves chiefly to wines, instead of poisoning themselves, as the Americans did, with those distilled liquors, whose effect upon the system is so essentially different. The moral of which is that if a man, for any reason, cannot get or cannot afford a good wholesome light wine, to be drunk only with his meals, he had far better refuse to drink at all. And the argument for total abstinence in this country is not so much in the plea that liquors of all kinds are, under all circumstances, injurious, as in the fact that it is so difficult to procure good light wines at a reasonable price in all parts of the country, and equally difficult to convince Americans that good fellowship does not require a man to make an ass of himself.

The Army can do much to-day to reform our drinking habits, if they will taboo this absurd practice of "treating" crowds, which leads inevitably to drunkenness. The influence of their example is potent with the rank and file. Drunken or drinking officers make drunken men. Drunken men mean constant trouble, bad discipline, resistance to officers, tying up, buck and gag, stocks, court-martials and desertions. The establishment of a total abstinence lodge at a post means a quiet post. At one post that we know of, where there are 382 men (Fort McKavett, Texas), there were only three men in confinement, a week or two since, and that post has one of the most flourishing lodges of Good Templars in the Army. At all other posts where temperance lodges exist, so far as we hear from correspondents, the same rule holds good. A drinking post is a troublesome post, with a full guard-house; a temperance post is a quiet one, with an empty or nearly empty guard-house.

While we do not hold with the advocates of total abstinence that no man can drink a drop of anything stronger than water without becoming a drunkard, we do hold that the "treating" custom which prevails so extensively in America, and nowhere more than in the Army, is a foolish, absurd, and mischievous relic of a low state of civilization, and should be abolished and tabooed as "in bad taste." Its only fit exponent is found in the old Mississippi boatman, with his inflexible rule of "drink or fight," and no class of men can put it down so quickly, and have so much interest in doing so as Army officers.

As there has been considerable comment of late on the subject of post-traderships and commissaries, it may be as well to see just how the law stands and has stood on the subject.

The "Commissary Act" was approved July 28, 1866. It provided (section 25) that the office of sutler be abolished, and that the Subsistence Department be "authorized and required to furnish such articles as may from time to time be designated by the inspector-generals of the Army, and the same to

be sold to officers and enlisted men at cost prices," for cash or on credit, with privilege of pay-table. It was further "Provided, that this section shall not go into effect until the 1st day of July, 1867."

On March 30, 1867, a joint resolution was passed allowing the commanding-general of the Army to permit traders to remain at military posts, and this state of things continued till the passage of the act of 1870, establishing post-traders. (See SCOTT'S Digest, sections 267, 759, 760, and R. S., sections 1113 and 1144. Also Notes to SCOTT'S Digest.)

Before that time the commissaries had been for many years in the habit of keeping articles of food, apart from the ration, for sale for cash or on credit to officers. The act of 1866 made it their duty to extend the same advantages to the enlisted men, and this act has never yet been enforced in the Army. The privileges it has intended to extend to the enlisted men are granted them in other armies, and should be allowed them here. They have quite long enough been subjected to the extortionate charges of post traders, and now that the way has been opened to a reform we hope it will be radical and permanent. The exorbitant charges of traders, of which specimens have been published, are not peculiar to Fort Sill, but obtain everywhere on the plains. The revelations of black mail, of course, partly explains them; but if the intent of the law could have been or could be carried out at frontier posts, however distasteful it might be to the issuing officer, much annoyance, and, at times, real privation would be obviated.

THE pressure of Congressional matter on our space, has hitherto prevented our devoting as much attention as we could desire to the subject of the approaching International Exposition at Philadelphia. At that Exposition our Army will be very finely represented, though by no means in a manner calculated to do full credit to the United States before other nations. That the latter part of this statement should be true is owing entirely to the parsimonious spirit of the last and present Congress. The appropriation asked for to place an exhibit of the whole of the war material used by the U. S. Army, from the times of the Revolution to the present day, from the rifleman's knife to the latest breech-loading sea-coast cannon, was \$200,000; and this has been cut down and hampered by expenses till reduced to an available fund of only one-half the amount. It is earnestly hoped that the present Congress may approve the additional appropriation of \$89,000 asked for to make up the amount originally asked for, so that our War Department may be fittingly represented. The representation of the Navy Department promises to be crippled by the want of funds as much as that of the War Department, but here, too, it is hoped that at the last moment Congress may prove itself equal to the occasion, and provide fittingly for the exhibition of our naval resources. Once in a century is not often to spend money, and while economy is an excellent thing in its proper place, there are times when it descends into shabby parsimony, which only disgraces a nation.

SINCE our last issue America has been honored by the visit of a real live emperor, the Emperor of Brazil, DOM PEDRO DE ALCANTARA, who is supposed to be travelling incog. in the United States, under the name of the Count of Braganza. DOM PEDRO came avowedly as a private citizen, a passenger on board an ordinary packet steamer, and as such was, of course, entitled to have his wishes for privacy respected. Another crowned head, the Queen of Great Britain, has recently been travelling in Europe in the same style, and has been treated by the French, who know how to do these things, according to her wishes, as a lady on her travels. In DOM PEDRO's case, the high estimation in which his private character is held in the United States adds to the obligation on the part of our authorities to respect his incognito officially. Was it necessary, then, in such a case for three cabinet ministers to take a man-of-war and start on an expedition down the bay, to meet the quietly disposed stranger, board his vessel, and force upon him those tiresome official courtesies only rightfully endured by official visitors? That DOM PEDRO himself did not think so, appears by the fact that he declined to board the man-of-war as re-

quested, and continued quietly and unnoticed in his packet steamer to the wharf. The *Alert*, meanwhile, with the Brazilian standard at her main, although no Brazilian was on board, continued on her way up the bay, and received all the salutes intended for the Emperor, ending the comedy of errors.

The Count of Braganza took his way to his hotel in quiet, and proceeded to do the sights of New York in the shortest possible space of time. He attended mass, heard Moody and SANKEY, saw HENRY V. at Booth's, went to the *Herald* office and saw a great paper go to press, inspected the Newsboys' Lodging House, received a long speech and made a very short one, and finally started for San Francisco, where he will have nearly arrived by the time this reaches our readers.

May his welcome as a private gentleman be hearty, and his privacy everywhere respected as much as that of any other gentleman.

OUR correspondent X thinks, and with reason, that the statement we made last week in answer to "Mexican War," that the Army officers have a regular salary, "always sure," loses something of its force from the fact that the Government is now in arrears to the entire Army, and has been for nearly a year, for half a month's pay. As our correspondent, whose letter is answered, referred to this fact, the qualification went with the statement, so that there was no occasion for our alluding to it. But, certainly, every consideration of honor, good faith and sound policy demands that Congress should hasten to make good the deficiency of last year. It breaks the spirit of officers to feel that what little they have counted upon with confidence from the Government is denied to them. The attention of Congress has been especially called to the deficiency in the pay of the Army, but in the present chaotic condition of legislation it would be well to once more urge it upon their attention in some form. Proper regard for the honor of the country should have prompted the instant and unanimous passage of a deficiency bill at the opening of the session.

OUR correspondent "Mexican War" writes this week to explain that he is an optimist and not a pessimistic "growler or sore head." We do not question it, nor did we intend to do so last week, our remarks in reply to his letter being general in their nature, and not intended for personal application. We have occupied an editorial pulpit much too long to make that mistake. We recall the story of the clergyman who went to preach among the negroes of Louisiana. He was greatly delighted and encouraged with the result until he began to give his sermons a practical turn, bearing down upon the sins to which his flock were addicted. Such preaching soon got him into trouble. After standing it twice or thrice, they sent him a delegation headed by a white-wooled deacon, who plunged at once into his subject, by saying: "Brother SMITH, we like you very much, and want to make it com'ble for you, but de fac' is you see we don't like dis preachin' about lyin' an' stealin'—we must have our Sundays for 'lagon.'" We certainly did not intend to suggest that any Army officer could be suspected of growling "against the greatest and best Government the sun ever shone upon."

MR Hubert Howe Bancroft, of San Francisco, has written an important work on "The Native Races of the Pacific States,"* which Messrs. D. Appleton and Co., of New York, publish in five volumes. Only the western tribe are considered, but the author aims to present a compendium of every fact which is known concerning them, and to refer each one to the authority who recounts it. This part of the undertaking has been carried out with singular fidelity, so that the work has a distinct value, apart from its main purpose, as a very full reference to all the literature relating to the aborigines. These he classifies under six heads. The Hyperboreans living on the Arctic coast, the Columbians between the 55th and 42nd parallels, the Indians of California and the Great Basin, the New Mexicans, the wild tribes of Mexico, and the wild tribes of Central America, are the six divisions. In addition to

* The Native Races of the Pacific States. By Hubert Howe Bancroft. Vol. I. The Wild Tribes. Vol. II. The Civilized Nations. Vol. III. Myths and Languages. Vol. IV. Architecture. Vol. V. Primitive History. New York: D. Appleton and Co., 1876.

these we have the history of the civilized Indians, forming the larger portion of the book.

As to the savage tribes, they offer an unconquerable puzzle to the student. With the exception of the Hyperboreans, who present evident signs of an Asiatic descent, their origin is unknown, and the study of their myths, religions and social habits, shows such an intermixture of likenesses and differences that nothing whatever of their affinities can be made out. There were many tribes, but no nation. Their frequent quarrels were all petty, and there is no evidence, either in their traditions or language, that union to any important extent ever grew out of conquest. No conqueror and no teacher has left his foot-prints on their history. The American aborigines are commonly spoken of as a specimen of the human race in the "stone age" of its development. But they do not appear to have held a very high, or even an average, position for people of that sort. Comparing their habits with those of the ancient Danes, Swedes and Gauls, as revealed to us by the stone and bone implements of the shell heaps, lake bottoms and river gravel, we are forced to the conclusion that the European in his stone age had instincts superior to those of the American stone man.

Their inferiority is made equally obvious by a comparison with the civilized tribes living on the Mexican Isthmus. Then, three hundred years was sufficient to raise the Aztecs from the condition of hunted fugitives to the control of a large territory, and give them a reputation for warlike skill, religious fervor and commercial activity, which sets their conquering spirit in striking contrast to the abject nothingness of their northern neighbors. Naturally, it is to the social development of this promising people that the author gives most of his attention. He thinks that if they had been suffered to work out their own development they would have done so quite as successfully as the Europeans, and would have reached quite as high a civilization. We cannot agree with Mr. Bancroft in this opinion. Aztec civilization was wonderful, and it developed to great perfection along some lines entirely novel to the European mind. But it was loaded down with the self-destructive rites of human sacrifice, carried so far that 50,000 victims were sacrificed yearly. Some of these were no doubt obtained by a system of trade in slaves with far distant nations, but the majority appear to have been supplied by the nations of the Mexican country. The Tlascaltecs were never subdued, though the Aztecs carried their conquering arms all around them, completely enveloping their little valley. The constant warring with this tribe furnished many candidates for the altar to both sides, for the Tlascaltecs also sacrificed human beings. The Tarascos and the Chiapanecs were also unconquered tribes, and did their share toward supplying the Mexican sacrificial stones with unwilling suppliants. But if all these sources failed to produce the required number of victims, the deficiency was made up in accordance with a treaty which is probably the most extraordinary compact ever entered into. Six nations, three living in the valley of Mexico and three on the plateaus east of it, solemnly agreed to engage in amicable battle whenever necessary for obtaining captives for sacrifice. The battle-fields were selected and were used at intervals from 1448 to the time of the conquest, though ordinarily the constant state of war made these amicable encounters unnecessary. These battles were fought between equal numbers, and really formed a mode of selecting victims by a trial of prowess. It is remarkable that these encounters did not, with one doubtful exception, lead to real war. When both sides had captives enough the ferocious tournament ended, and the participants returned home.

After displaying the social characteristics of the civilized tribes very fully, in three volumes, Mr. Bancroft turns his attention to the construction of a history of civilization on the North American continent, so far back as the confusion of the records permits this to be done. Unfortunately this is not far. In Guatemala are the finest ruins of the New World, and they were the work of a people whose history is but a little less obscure than that of the Mound Builders. The Aztecs came long after them, and the most that can be said of the builders of Palenque and Copan is that their civilization no doubt contributed to the greatness of the Aztec Empire. The Nahua chronicles, which include those of the Aztecs and their immediate predecessors in the valley of Mexico, run back to the sixth century of the Christian era. But Mr. Bancroft has no doubt that the country was peopled for many centuries, "perhaps hundreds of centuries," before that.

This book is one of the most important historical and biological works extant. It is the product of immense labor in reconciling a puzzling mass of conflicting traditions and myths. It is written in a true philosophical spirit. The author aims always to lay before his readers such an exposition of the authorities as shall make the correctness of his choice apparent, and his story of civilized government in America is beyond all question the best, and the first that can be relied upon. From a sociological point of view his work is one of the most important published in any language. Probably no other offers so well considered and minute a review of the daily life and intellectual development of a division of the human race, which, it is quite possible, may have no connection with either Shem, Ham or Japhet, and which offers us the means of looking the "natural" man square in the face.

FIELD-MARSHAL von Moltke has obtained six months' leave, which he is going to spend in Italy. His place at the head of the General Staff will be filled provisionally by Count von Wartensleben, Chief of the Historical Branch of the Staff Department. Count von Wartensleben was Manteuffel's Chief of the Staff with the Army of the South in France.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

COMTE DE PARIS V. CAVALRY CORPS OF 1855.

To the *Editor of the Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: The Comte de Paris says: "In 1855 Congress passed a law authorizing the formation of two new regiments of cavalry, and Mr. Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, took advantage of the fact that they had not been designated by the title of dragoons, to treat them as a different arm, and to fill them with his creatures to the exclusion of regular officers whom he disliked."

President Pierce, in his annual message of Dec. 4, 1851, referred to these proposed regiments as "two regiments of mounted men." A reading of the eighth section of the act of Congress, March 3, 1855, and of General Scott's testimony before the House Military Committee, will show that the Comte de Paris is seriously in error in this statement. It was purposely intended that two regiments of cavalry should be raised and held as a separate arm of the Service—precisely as the dragoons and mounted riflemen were then held as separate arms.

The act of Congress of August 3, 1861, consolidated all mounted regiments into one corps, to be known as cavalry. The First and Second Dragoons became the First and Second Cavalry. The regiment of Mounted Riflemen became the Third Cavalry. The old First and Second Cavalry became the Fourth and Fifth Cavalry, and one new regiment was added—the Sixth Cavalry.

The assertion that the regiments were filled with the creatures of Jefferson Davis, is a fatal mistake, as the record will abundantly show. Not all of the Southern born officers appointed in these regiments joined the rebellion. Quite a number of those who did so, were appointed in them, during the years following their organization, and preceding the war of the rebellion. These officers joined during that period (as officers join now) by their own selection, according as their class standing gave them the privilege to select their regiments.

Of the officers first appointed to the old Second Cavalry (present Fifth), the colonel (Albert Sidney Johnston), the lieutenant-colonel (R. E. Lee), the senior major (Hardee), two captains (Van Dorn and Edmund K. Smith), three first lieutenants (Evans, Field, and Jenifer), and five second lieutenants (Shaaf, Cosby, Hood, Minter, and Phifer), resigned their commissions and joined the rebellion against the United States—a total of thirteen.

The officers who remained on the Union side, were the junior major (Thomas), five captains (Oakes, Palmer, Stoneman, Jr., Brackett, and Whiting), five first lieutenants (Johnson, McArthur, Garrard, Royal, and Chambliss), and one second lieutenant (Lowe)—a total of twelve.

Eagle resigned Jan. 15, 1862, and did not participate in the war on either side. He was Northern born and appointed from Texas.

Of the officers who were assigned to the regiment during the years 1857-1860—both years inclusive—four second lieutenants (Major, Fitzhugh Lee, Kimmel, and Cunningham) joined the rebellion, and four second lieutenants (Harrison, Porter, Owens, and Arnold) remained on the Union side. Seven of the Southern born—Thomas, Johnson, McArthur, Garrard, Royal, Chambliss, and Harrison remained on the Union side.

Captains O'Hara, Bradfute, and Travis, First Lieutenants Cross and Radzimski, and Second Lieutenants Witherell, Van Camp, and Wheeler, resigned, died, etc., *ante bellum*. O'Hara, Bradfute, and Cross afterwards participated in the rebellion against the United States, Travis and Radzimski died, and Van Camp was killed in action, prior to the war. Wheeler is now a professor at West Point.

If we glance over the rosters of the First Cavalry (present Fourth), we find that of the officers first appointed to that regiment, the lieutenant-colonel (J. E. Johnston), four captains (De Saussure, Walker, Beall, and Stewart), five first lieutenants (McIntosh, Ransom, Jr., Iverson, Jr., Stockton, and Steuart), and two second lieutenants (Riddick and Church), resigned their commissions and joined the rebellion against the United States—a total of twelve. The officers who remained on the Union side were the colonel (Sumner—outspoken in opposition to slavery before he was appointed to the position—so much so, that his opinions on this subject were generally known throughout the Army), two majors (Emory and Sedgwick), five captains (Sacket, Wood, McClellan, Sturgis, and Newby), four first lieutenants (Carr, Bell, Wheaton, and Stanley), and five second lieutenants (Otis, McIntyre, Crittenden, Thompson, and Colburn)—a total of seventeen.

Of the officers who were assigned to this regiment during the years 1857-1860—both years inclusive—four second lieutenants (Ingraham, Lomax, Fish, and Jackson, Jr.) resigned their commissions and joined the rebellion, and three second lieutenants (Long, Bayard, and Taylor) remained on the Union side. Captain Anderson, First Lieutenants Perkins and Love, and Second Lieutenants Jones and Clark, resigned, etc., *ante bellum*. Of the officers who joined the rebellion, four were Northern born (Walker, Stockton, Ingraham, and Lomax). Seven Southern born remained on the Union side (Emory, Wood, Newby, McIntyre, Crittenden, Long, and Taylor).

We have named eighty-three officers in the two regiments. Thirty-six of these joined the rebellion against the United States. Fifty of the whole number had re-

ceived their baptism of fire—fully thirty of these had won fame in the Mexican war, while all had participated in our many Indian combats throughout the West and South-west.

We find of the officers who joined the rebellion, that Albert S. Johnston, R. E. Lee, J. E. Johnston, Hardee, Van Dorn, Edmund K. Smith, Steuart, Field, Jenifer, Hood, Major, and Fitzhugh Lee, attained the grade of general officers, and with but few exceptions all the others gained field officers' commissions. On the Union side, Sumner, Thomas, Sedgwick, Emory, Oakes, Palmer, Stoneman, Jr., Sturgis, Wood, McClellan, Carr, Wheaton, Stanley, Johnson, and Garrard attained the grades of general officers, and with but few exceptions, the others gained field officers' commissions.

The simple fact that many of these officers had Mexican war and Indian service, prior to the rebellion, and their subsequent records on both sides of the gigantic struggle, marked by its tempest, and the stubborn energy displayed by both combatants, answers the assertion that such men could be creatures for any man—no matter what his name or what position he occupied. The names of nearly all these officers who remained on the Union side, became prominent during the war, while of those who went South many gained equal distinction, in their section.

It was not possible for such men to be the creatures of any man; but, their careers, both North and South, prove how great was the care exercised in assigning officers to the cavalry corps. It was well known and universally admitted by all in the Army at that time, and by those familiar with it, that no other regiments could boast of a better average.

G. F. P.

FORT HAYS, KAS., March 27, 1876.

THE BRITISH CANTEEN SYSTEM.

To the *Editor of the Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: The applications for post traderships, which I see in the papers, recall somewhat recollections of my old experience in the British army, connected with canteens, which answer to your sutler's store; and with fellow feeling, as a soldier for a soldier, I should like to make a few remarks upon a subject, which I consider indissolubly connected with the comfort and happiness of the soldiers of an army, situated as that of the United States and quartered on the boundaries of civilization.

A few weeks ago you noticed that the originator of the present (British) canteen system had just succeeded to the command of the 69th Regiment, etc. (and this I copied out and sent to Colonel Smyth). In connection with that I may say that I served as an officer for upwards of 12 years in the 69th Regiment, and was one of the first members of the canteen committee, under the presidency of Colonel (then captain) Smyth; and as I had frequently been on committees under the old system (which approached nearer to your present system than anything else), to regulate the price of goods, I was fully satisfied as soon as Col. Smyth brought forward his plan of not only the feasibility of it, but of the positive advantage of it to soldiers in every way.

The goods under Colonel Smyth's supervision were bought wholesale from good firms, and sold at the canteen at the most moderate profits possible; only just sufficient to pay for the necessary attendants, who were themselves selected soldiers. The profits went to find newspapers, reading matter, and games for the men; extra clothing, and comforts for the wives and children of the non-commissioned officers, and soldiers' wives and children, and when the profits amounted to over a certain sum, a reduction was made in the price of articles till the profit credit was decreased to amount allowed to accumulate. No spirits were sold at the canteen, but there was always good wholesome beer (ale or porter), tobacco, necessaries for cleaning kit, etc. There was also a reduction made in the men's messing; in fact the whole of the profits were used as they ought to be used, for the men who accumulated them and for them only. It is the most perfect form of co-operative trading I know of, and, I think, is worth at least the attention of any of the United States' authorities, who wish to make their soldiers a little more comfortable and happy on the frontier, at their own (the soldiers') expense solely—and of course shutting out Belknap.

Colonel Smyth never received any remuneration for his work in this department, although I think he richly deserved it; but to him it was a labor of love for the men, with whom he had and has served for now nearly thirty years. I know that he would be only too happy to give any information that is in his power that might be asked, and the more willingly if it is to benefit the soldier in the ranks, notwithstanding that soldier is serving under a different flag.

Colonel Smyth will be with his regiment, the 69th, at Gibraltar, in May.

B. A. SKUES,
late of 69th British Regiment.

"MEXICAN WAR" IN HIS OWN DEFENCE.

To the *Editor of the Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: Many thanks for your interesting review of my letter that you kindly published last week, addressed to the graduating class of the Military Academy. It, the review, gave my letter an importance that I would not have claimed for it. I now "rise to a privileged question."

I am not a disappointed man. I am not either growler or sorehead. If I err it is in optimism. There is not a less soured man of my years in the Army—not even among the successful. My success or want of success never gives me a moment's disquiet. Hence, your assumption of my being thus incapacitated as an adviser is a pure assumption. You publish in your same weekly issue more bitterness, as evidence before Congress, than is contained in all my letters.

And, now, if you'll permit me to add, I will say that you but repeat my warning that a soldier is to serve in our country for nine days' gratuity, for duty's sake; that the reward is to suffer and obey and to play Washington, with a noble fortune behind him, as the leader of the armies of a world, or a blind Belisarius. It is good that we are not all Washingtons, and still better that we are not blind Belisarius.

The bait that you hold out to the graduate of immediate assurance of pork and beans, is the very bait I wished to warn him against—present support. You make him out to be in a worse condition, in a more needy condition, than the graduates of other schools, or less able to seek support, and utilize his knowledge. This inference I doubt. If you determine against every source of self support that I pointed out, what in the name of every economy will become of our world? (That is precisely what no inconsiderable portion of the industrial world, outside the Army, in America as well as elsewhere, is asking itself just now.—ED. JOURNAL). If a young man finds the church, law, medicine, mechanics, manufactures, mining, building, farming, all filled and closed against him, what will the world come to? You certainly take a bluer view of life than ever I did.

Then, your permission given me to resign if I don't like it, is about as magnanimous as the remark of a noble Congressman, who, when legislating down the Army, remarked that "you cannot kick them out."

Of the resignations from the Army that took place among the young men of my early years, I can't remember one that was a failure in civil life. Of those who left after a ten or fifteen years' service, I can't remember one that was a civil success.

I look over my letter in vain, to find where I suggest that the Indians on the plains should be chased by old foxes. I simply tell the graduate that he is not needed there; there are thousands waiting for the opportunity. My letter points out who they are. As to the need of an Army, it is just as necessary as a priest, a physician, or a lawyer. When individual sickness, moral and physical, ceases, national sickness will cease, and the healers of the sores of the body politic would then only be excrescences. Again, the necessity for a greater or less Army is more easily known in our country than in Europe. There is no reason why an exact knowledge of the "Regular Army" necessity may not be had in our country, for ten current years. Besides, I doubt if any European reductions affect the true nucleus of the regular organizations as much as they do in our country, either as to rank or pay, or stability of commission.

Where you appear to differ from me is in this: that you think the country would be better served by these young men, than by the substitutes that I say are waiting. (For this compliment to the graduate, thanks.) That for the glory, etc., he should do this for Belisarius' reward (most would prefer Washington's, however.) Your argument is just that which is being forced by the metropolitans of the Episcopal Church on their missionaries: "Go, deny yourselves everything; don't marry, live on air; we'll send you money if we can get it, but go."

You are right in supposing that I did not expect my advice to be followed, for, as I said in my letter, new truths are slow of acceptance; but if it strengthens the backbone of one young man resolved to flee this siren, I shall feel that I have done him a favor.

MEXICAN WAR.

LINEAL PROMOTION.

To the *Editor of the Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: I beg to call the attention of those who are clamorous for lineal promotion in the Army, under the provisions of Par. 1204, Revised Statutes, to Par. 5597, of same statutes, the latter clause of which provides, "Nor shall said repeal, in any manner affect the right to any office, or change the term or tenure thereof."

If the right to promotion to the next grade in the regiment existed prior to Dec. 1, 1873, the date of the statutes—and the Regulations of the Army, promulgated by authority of the President, seem to give a right—then section 1204 must be construed in connection with the statute then in force, to wit, the Regulations of 1863, and does not change the existing rule of promotion.

ALEONIUS.

To the *Editor of the Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: It is earnestly to be hoped that if it is decided section 1204, Revised Statutes, does not make promotion lineal in each arm of the Service, through all its grades, that Congress will pass the special act now, before it, for that purpose.

The writer is a "sub" lineal rank would probably delay his promotion instead of enhancing it, and therefore he cannot be accused of partiality, but desires to see such a law upon the pure principles of right and justice. The junior in rank in each arm of the Service respectively, should, by every principle of right and justice, remain always the junior, and not be promoted over the heads of his seniors in rank, simply because they happen to belong to another regiment. The plainest understanding will admit that such a law would be only right, and it is thought that there can be no possible reason we should not have it.

JUSTICE.

PAY FOR JUNE, 1875.

To the *Editor of the Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: There is a great deal of truth in the letter signed "Mexican War," in the last issue of the JOURNAL, and in your dissenting comments you virtually admit it. Still, in the last paragraph of those comments, you too are very nearly right.

But in view of the fact, which "Mexican War" refers to, that neither officers or men have been paid

* History of the Civil War in America, vol. I., p. 24.

for the last half of June, 1875, and that Congress has, so far, disregarded the official request of the War Department for an appropriation to make the payment, your argument, that we have a regular salary "always sure," and that our money "comes certainly," loses some of its weight. What has become of that "Deficiency bill"? Perhaps our economical friend, Mr. Randall, "does not mean to be coerced."

X.
for discussion by the full Board, and the approval of the Assistant Secretary (if after discussion he should deem it advisable to approve the same), all contracts for the material required to carry on its duties, and its representatives in dock-yards and elsewhere should supervise the execution of all such work as may be within its cognizance, and be responsible for the proper execution of all orders relating thereto.

It should determine upon and recommend all books, forms, blanks, etc., to be required in the execution of its work, and should keep its accounts in accordance with the forms prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. All reports, surveys and communications received from stations and ships relating to its duties, should be referred to it by the Assistant Secretary for opinion and preservation in its archives. It should be held responsible for timely recommendations, in regard to the purchase and shipment of supplies to distant stations where such may be needed; and its representatives, to wit, the Inspectors of Equipment at the different dock-yards and elsewhere, should be required to make, or cause to be made, frequent examinations of the material in store, but under the bonded charge of the representatives of the Pay Corps, and should report through the Chief of Staff to the commandant of station or ship its condition, with such recommendations as may be necessary. It should have the cognizance of the Government rope-walk and the manufacture of rope. It should nominate for appointment or employment all dock-yard writers, clerks, draughtsmen, messengers and others engaged in the performance of its special duties.

It should estimate for the cost, in detail, necessary to carry out its duties as defined, and these estimates should be minute and carefully prepared. All orders relating to matters connected with this bureau should be drawn up under the direction of the Chief of Equipment and Supply, and submitted for the approval of the Assistant Secretary. When favorably endorsed by him these orders should be transmitted to the commandant of the station to whom they are applicable, who should thereupon be held rigidly responsible for the execution of said orders.

The Chief of the Bureau should from time to time make such recommendations to the Board of Admiralty at its meetings, as he may consider advisable or necessary for the interests of the Government, and a careful and exact record should be kept of all such recommendations, together with all discussion relating thereto, if discussion should be had, and the reasons given in full for the approval or non-approval of said recommendations.

Bureau of Navigation and Hydrography.—The duties of this bureau should comprise all that relates to the Naval Signal Office, Naval Observatory, Nautical Almanac, Compass Observatory, Hydrographic Office, and Chart Depot. It should have cognizance of the matter of local pilotage, as well as the purchase and issue of meteorological and navigation instruments and equipments of every description, including charts, nautical books, sailing directions and instructions, form books for commanding and navigation officers, binnacles, flags, signals, signal lights, running lights, standing lights of all kinds, logs, leads, lines, and glasses of all kinds, chronometers, watches, ship's time-keepers and log books.

It should recommend the pattern and design of all wooden or metal binnacles made in Navy-yards or elsewhere, as well as apparatus for deep-sea sounding and naval coast survey or hydrographic work, and should nominate for appointment or employment all experts in its special work, as well as clerks, draughtsmen, messengers and other employees.

It should draw up for discussion by the full Board, and the approval of the Assistant Secretary (if after discussion he should deem it advisable to approve the same), all contracts for the manufacture of the special articles needed to carry on its duties, and its representatives at naval stations and elsewhere, should have the exclusive control of all inspections and the supervisory control of all labor done for it and charged to its account, such latter being held responsible that the work is well and economically done, in accordance with orders.

All reports, surveys and communications received from stations and ships relating to its special duties, should be referred to it by the Assistant Secretary, for opinion, and preservation in its archives. It should keep the record of the performance of all chronometers, barometers, compasses and other nautical and meteorological instruments, and be charged with the collection of foreign surveys, publication of charts, sailing directions and nautical works, and the dissemination of nautical and hydrographical information, not only to the Navy, but to the mercantile marine also. For this latter purpose, it should be required to establish, in the different home ports, agencies with reputable private firms engaged in the business of supplying charts and instruments to merchant vessels.

It should design and submit plans for its special buildings, and have a supervision of the erection of the same when said plans are approved. It should be held responsible for timely recommendations touching such improvements as may be made in nautical or meteorological instruments, signals, signal lights, danger signals, codes, etc., and its representatives everywhere afloat and ashore, should be rigidly required to bring to its notice all changes and improvements which may occur to their knowledge in such instruments or apparatus.

Its representatives at dockyards and elsewhere, to wit, the Inspectors of Ordnance, should be required frequently to inspect the condition of the instruments held in store by the representatives of the Pay Corps, and to report whether any repairs are necessary, and also as to the care exercised in the preservation of said stores, with any recommendations that may seem desirable in the premises. It should estimate for the cost, in detail, necessary to carry out its duties as defined, and these estimates should be minute and carefully prepared. All orders to commandants of stations and

others, relating to matters connected with this bureau should be drawn up under the direction of the Chief of the Bureau, and submitted for the approval of the Assistant Secretary. When favorably endorsed by him, these orders should be transmitted to those to whom applicable, which persons should thereupon be held rigidly responsible for the execution of the same. It should determine upon and recommend all forms, planks, books, etc., necessary in the execution of its special work, and should keep its accounts in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

The Chief of Navigation and Hydrography should from time to time make such recommendations to the Board of Admiralty, at its meetings, as he may consider advisable or necessary for the interests of the Government, and a careful and exact record should be kept of all such recommendations, together with the discussion relating thereto, if discussion should be had, and the reasons given in full for the approval or non-approval of said recommendations.

(To be continued.)

ON Wednesday, March 30, we were favored with a private view, at the Army and Navy Club, New York city, of what, taken all in all, is the most complete and realistic set of war pictures that has ever been issued in one series in any country, as far as we are aware. These pictures are in the form of copperplate etchings, in the bold, dashing style which prevails in France, and which is also frequently seen in the London *Graphic*. They were executed by Mr. Edwin Forbes, from actual studies, made from 1861 to the close of 1864, in Virginia and elsewhere, and present the most perfect idea of the Army of the American Rebellion that has yet been given to the public. They are arranged in a large portfolio, in a series entitled "Life Studies of the Great Army." It comprises 40 plates, 13 inches by 10, some of the plates being subdivided, so that 64 subjects are illustrated. The price of the whole set is only \$25, and the day will come, not many years off, when its cost will be ten times as great. The records of the late war are fast passing into oblivion, and the value of a truthful representation of every phase of its peculiar life can hardly be over estimated. From the staff of the general officer in battle, down to the group of "bummers" on the high road and the cook at his fire, every phase of Army life is illustrated, and every arm of the Service fully treated. We cordially advise every officer who retains an interest in these old memories to procure a set for preservation. The whole series will be framed and exposed in the Philadelphia Exhibition, Army Department, we understand.

GENERAL Babcock is once more called upon to answer to a criminal indictment, this time in the District of Columbia, the grand jury of which have found "a true bill" against him for alleged complicity in the "safe burglary" conspiracy, to which we alluded last week. Included in the indictment with General Babcock are the following: Richard Harrington, late Assistant District Attorney; H. C. Whitley, late Chief of Secret Service; J. C. Nettslehip, a late Government detective; Thos. P. Somerville, a New York lawyer; George E. Miles, a professional cracksman, now in the Vermont State Prison; and William Benton, housebreaker and thief. The witnesses upon which the indictments were found are reported to be: A. B. Newcomb, Chief of Police Richards, Albert Cunz, O. D. Madge, Joshua Parker, E. C. Banfield, Michael Hays, H. C. Whitley, and Columbus Alexander, Newcomb and Banfield, the latter the ex-Solicitor of the Treasury. The charge is that on the 17th of April, 1874, they conspired with others "to injure and oppress Columbus Alexander, and that in pursuance of said conspiracy they did procure certain persons named, to break and enter the office of the Attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia, and to take therefrom two books of John O. Evans, and to carry them to the residence of the said Columbus Alexander." General Babcock appeared and gave bail in \$10,000, ex-Governor A. R. Shepherd becoming his surety.

A TELEGRAM from Captain James P. Eads informs the South Pass Jetty Company that careful soundings through the jetties showed the least depth of water to be fifteen and a half feet clear. A depth of twenty-two feet extends one mile and three quarters from the upper-end jetties, and to within about half a mile from deep sea. In this half mile are several hundred feet of twenty-two feet depth half way down the jetties, thirty-two feet of water in one locality, and several hundred feet of twenty-six and twenty-eight feet deep. The fifteen and a half foot shoal will be gone by the 1st of May, he reports, when we shall have a channel of at least twenty feet through to the sea. In spite of which the skeptical still insist that this attempt to deepen the channel is doomed to ultimate failure.

THE Highland Falls Journal reports that quite a little excitement has been occasioned among the soldiers' families at West Point, by the attempted abandonment of her children, by Mrs. O'Neil, the widow of Corporal O'Neil, of the Ordnance, late deceased. O'Neil willed all his property to a child by his first wife, leaving nothing to his present widow and her three children. Mrs. O'Neil accordingly abandoned all three of the children and went up to a friend's in the mountains, where some parties sent a carriage for her to persuade her to return and she refused, saying she had no means of supporting the little ones, and she would leave them with those who had her husband's money and property.

A STATED meeting of the New York Commandery Mil. Order Loyal Legion, was held at Delmonico's, Wednesday evening, April 5, 1876, at 8 o'clock. The following candidates were elected companions of the first class: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor P. Rundlet and Brevet Major Wm. H. Jewell.

MORE LIGHT STILL NEEDED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I have to return my thanks to my Miltonian antagonist,

" of discontented thoughts,
Vain hopes, vain aims, inordinate desires,
Blown up with high conceits, engendering pride,"

—I beg his pardon—"Lucifer"—for the information I did not get in response to my direct question, as well as for valuable "Engineering" wrinkles I did get, but fortunately possessed before, and to ask further, why the *Colon, Acapulco, City of San Francisco and City of New York*, with commercial type of compound engines, are decided successes, and the *Vandalia, Swatara, Alert, et al omne genus*, with compound engines of "Bureau type," are such equally decided fizzes?

A little more light on this much vexed question will gratify the ever increasing longings of

A CURIOUS CUS.

THE LATE COLONEL CHESNEY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I have been desired by the widow of the late Colonel Charles Cornwallis Chesney, to correct a statement made in the notice of his death, which appeared in your paper of the 25th March last. Colonel Charles Chesney did not write the "Battle of Dorking;" his brother Colonel George Chesney, R. E., now President of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, was the author of that remarkable work.

I make this correction all the more readily because the reputation of Colonel Charles Chesney rests on no slender foundation. His value as a writer on military affairs has been generally acknowledged, and the loss sustained by his death has been deplored in all quarters.

The works he has left place him among the first military critics of the day. The "Waterloo lectures" may be taken as a specimen of his writings, having reference to the Old World; while those essays to which you have referred in your notice, show that the affairs of the United States had received from him much study and that he highly appreciated the genius of your soldiers. I may be allowed to add that while in his public life he was distinguished by great professional knowledge, sagacity, and power of expression, in private he displayed all the virtues which adorn the life of a Christian gentleman.

Your obedient servant, A. B. MCARDY,
Lieutenant Royal Engineers.
R. E. OFFICE, WHITEHALL, LONDON, April 7, 1876.

EMPEROR OF INDIA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Attracted by a rational article in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, regarding Queen Victoria's assumption of the designation of "Empress," I beg leave to state that, from my long residence in India and a familiarity with the feelings of the highest classes of natives, I conceive that the position assumed by the Queen must be acceptable to them. There are several Ranees and Begums (titles equivalent to Queen) among the independent Hindoo and Mahomedan feudatories, and it has long been felt that she who rules them should hold a loftier position than the one they occupy. The Prince of Wales has been treated after a fashion that never would be conceded by the chieftains and princes in India to the heirs of their own independent sovereigns. He has been recognized as a king would be, and this anomaly in court usage can only be got rid of by raising his mother to the dignity of Empress. The British ministry have a precedent for the combination of the two titles in the position of the last Emperor of Austria, who was likewise King of Bohemia, and if they cannot find a similar association in the history of their own country, it is because the occasion has never arisen until now for the additional title. Yours respectfully,

J. H. SIDDONS.

THOUGHTS ON NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

BY A NAVAL OFFICER.—CHAPTER XVIII. (CONTINUED).

"The nation that controls the sea controls the world."

Bureau of Equipment and Supply.—The duties of this bureau should be to prepare the allowance tables of the Navy, and to revise the same from time to time as the necessities of the naval service may require, and the Secretary of the Navy shall order.

It should also prepare and keep revised the complements of all vessels in the Navy, and should estimate for the pay, mileage, and transportation of officers and enlisted men of all corps, rates and classes. It should further estimate for all supplies, such as clothing for enlisted seamen and marines, coal, hemp, rope, oil, tools for ship-board, galley and cooking utensils, moveable outfit of officers' and men's quarters afloat and ashore, libraries, books, stationery of all kinds, blank forms for seaman's and paymaster's returns, watch, quarter and station bills, and all other supplies and equipments not under the cognizance of other bureaus. It should have the sole and exclusive control of the inspection of all materials and supplies embraced in the scope of its duties. It should draw up

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GLADIATORIAL.—The tournament at Central Park Garden April 15 for the benefit of Mr. Miller, the champion Graeco-Roman wrestler of America, was quite a success, and beautifully managed. It was a great contrast in this respect to the Monastery-Senac assault-at-arms, lately noticed, and the difference was undoubtedly owing to just one thing—the absence of money stakes. The audience was gentlemanly and quiet, every contest was conducted fairly and with good humor, and the result was a very pleasant evening. There was plenty of sparring, some of it good, some bad, but all very jolly and amusing. There was also plenty of fencing with foil, but only two contestants were really good. These were Mm. Caton and Danesi, pupils and friends of M. Senac, the French Maître d'Armes. These gentlemen did their master in the art great credit, and gained the only applause deserved for fencing. There was one contest, very interesting to Army and National Guard officers, between M. De Turck and M. Friederichs, the former with bayonets, the latter with sabre. M. De Turck made a good defence with the bayonet, but the great superiority of the sword was quickly apparent. The only way De Turck could get in on Friederichs was by attacking and keeping up the pointing vigorously. The moment he stood on the defensive, the swordsman could get within his guard and cut or stab at will. We should much like to see these contests introduced in our National Guard. They are excellent practice. In the single stick practice between Mr. McGregor (Colonel Monastery's assistant we believe) and the beneficiary of the evening, there was pretty play. Mr. Miller has the advantage of a Herculean frame and great quickness, but McGregor was the best swordsman, and made a very handsome fight. Mr. Miller also fenced with Friederichs with the foil, but neither party can be called a good fencer. It was strength, but not much science. In sparring Miller has very great advantages. His match with Dwyer was a fine sight. His antagonist, while not nearly as strong, is a very cool and scientific boxer, and in the close fighting generally got the best of the exchanges. The event of the evening, however, was the closing wrestling match. This was just what its name implies, Graeco-Roman, or wrestling in the style celebrated by Homer in the last book of the Iliad. It is well worth a sight. There is nothing brutalizing about it. Every attitude of the wrestlers, naked to the waist, is full of grace, and as worthy of sculpture as it was in the days of the Greeks of old when it was made the subject of statues. The contortions and struggles of the men are amazing, and their naked bodies a picture. Miller's torso especially is magnificent, the model for a statue of Hercules. His opponent was Louis Carteron, Champion of Lyons, France. Slighter than Miller, he was yet a splendid figure, and more supple and agile than the Englishman. The first fall was won by Miller by sheer strength in about fifteen minutes, both men dripping with sweat. The victory is only granted to the man who can throw his antagonist flat on his back with both shoulders and hips on the floor. When both men are as active as tigers, it can be fancied what a task this is. The second fall was won by Carteron through Miller's carelessness and over-confidence. The Frenchman was picked up like a log, thrown over Miller's shoulder, and dashed down only to bound up and roll over Miller. A moment later the victory was his. The third fall was not contested, owing to the late hour.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—Colonel Thomas W. Knox is reported to have had an interview with Sir Henry Halford in England, in which the baronet shows some soreness on the subject of the failure of the British N. R. A. to dictate the terms of the Centennial matches. It is definitely settled that a Scotch and Irish team will come, the latter headed by Major Leech, and containing the always reliable Rigby, but there will be no Imperial team, and it seems certain that England will not send a local team, as the N. R. A. represents Great Britain and not England alone. Sir Henry according to Colonel Knox's account finished his remarks thus: "Say to my American friends that I am very sorry I cannot go to Philadelphia this year. I greatly enjoyed my acquaintance with your riflemen last year, and am much disappointed that I shall not be able to renew it this season; and say to Major Fulton that I have adopted his position in shooting, and think I make at least 10 per cent. better scores than with my old one. I nearly tore off my finger in learning, but it is all right now, and will probably continue so." The best thing Sir Henry can do if he is disappointed is to get up an English team. This standing on little points of etiquette is hardly worthy of true sportsmen. The English team would receive a hearty welcome; and they stand as good chance as any if they can only shoot well enough.

LUTHER BADGE.—The long range men began at Crescemoor last Saturday, April 15, with the Luther Badge, at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, five shots each range. The wind was across the line of fire and very strong and gusty. Scores were about as might be expected in the first match of the year. They were as follows, h. p. s. 75:

L. M. Ballard.....	{ 800...3 5 4 5 5—22 900...0 4 3 3 5—15
F. H. Raymond	{ 800...4 4 3 3 5—19 900...4 5 4 4 2—21
W. B. Farwell.....	{ 1,000...4 0 3 2—12 800...3 2 4 3 5—17
L. Geiger.....	{ 900...5 3 5 2—15 1,000...3 2 5 3 5—18
G. W. Yale.....	{ 1,000...4 0 4 4 4—47 800...4 4 2 3 5—18
A. Anderson.....	{ 900...3 2 3 2 5—15 1,000...2 5 3 0 3—13

THE CENTENNIAL.—Permission is granted by G. O. No. 8, A. G. O., S. N. Y., for all bodies of the regular militia of the various States, visiting Philadelphia during the Centennial Exhibition, to pass and repass through New York State. Two hundred and sixty acres in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, have been set aside for them; but they are expected to bring camp equipage, and subsist themselves. The New York troops can draw tents from the State, by sending in to Adjutant-General Townsend reports of the number required, as soon as possible.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—A circular to the members of this command states that the board of officers have secured the Hippodrome for the evening of April 21 for the purpose of giving a promenade concert and drill in full-dress uniform. The earnest efforts of the regiment are requested to make this a success in all respects, the object being to aid the Centennial fund of the regiment, to assist members on their proposed trip to Philadelphia this summer. Members are earnestly requested to attend all drills to make a creditable appearance on the above occasion.

This command assembled at the State Arsenal, corner

Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, in full-dress uniform (with black dress hats) for drill and inspection, April 18. No visitors were admitted. Division drills, in fatigue uniform, took place at the armory all last week, showing that the regiment was hard at work.

NINTH NEW YORK.—The division drills have been well attended the past week, and considering that they were first of the series to be held were very good. Colonel Hitchcock was particularly careful about the detail matters, which were as a general rule well carried out. The manual of arms was good, showing careful training. After the division drills are over a series of wing drills will follow. The marksmen badges were presented at the conclusion of each of these drills to the lucky ones.

Companies B, C, and E drilled at the armory Monday, April 17, equalized into four commands of twelve files, in the school of the battalion, Colonel Hitchcock in command. Colonel-Corporal-Adjutant Bartlett was present in the last capacity, and we are constrained to say that he makes a fine adjutant, and knows his business well. If he would take a look at Frothingham, of the Twenty-third New York, however, he might learn one or two little wrinkles which would make him perfect, for they do the adjutant's business in the regiment in question better than even in the Seventh.

Colonel Hitchcock seems to be just the man to get the Ninth into good shape. The sudden and remarkable increase in numbers of the regiment has put a great deal of very raw material into the ranks, and it takes time to drill it. The material does not seem to be very good in all cases. The men do not as a body seem to display that pride and esprit de corps which is so noticeable in the Seventh, where it is even exaggerated, but where it has produced very good effects. You never see a Seventh man slouch. He is always as straight as a ramrod, and acts as if all the world were looking at him, and the reputation of the regiment lay on him. In the Ninth it is as yet different. For one erect soldierly figure in the ranks, there are two or three slouchy recruits, who slur their manual and look lazy. This ought not to be so. Colonel Hitchcock is a splendid worker, but such material as this seems very discouraging. The force of public opinion in the Ninth ought to be against slouchy ways. Our National Guardsmen are volunteers, and a volunteer does a soldier's duty because he is proud of it, not because it is paid for it. Wake up, boys, and show a little life. The manual of the companies we saw was disgracefully slow and straggling, and the worst of it was that even after very careful instruction the men kept on in their careless ways. The marching drill was better. Officers were green, but seemed capable of learning. Strange to say, the two lieutenants commanding the right and left centre companies beat the captains on the flanks for activity and intelligence, as far as we saw. The left captain was better than the right, but he seemed to have no idea of what company distance means, and constantly delayed the dressing in formation by going side step to the right, through being out of place.

The movements attempted were column of fours, front line; on right into line; companies break from right; right of companies rear into column, and wheeling into line. Not one of these movements was slighted, and each was finally executed perfectly, thanks to nothing but Colonel Hitchcock's patience and lucid explanations. One thing we must say in conclusion. Half the colonel's trouble might be saved if every company officer would study as hard as he does. If the Ninth is to go to Philadelphia it should be as good as the Seventh or not go at all, and it will not be as good as the Seventh if its company officers do not study more and try to put a little life into the men. The Ninth has all the numbers and good average discipline, but it needs snap, life, and precision—and—a metronome for its manual.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.—Company C is ordered to assemble in full dress uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled thereon, on Monday evening, April 24, at 8 o'clock, for drill and inspection, the closing company drill of the present season. The promotions in this company are: Sergeant, Albert Wilkinson, promoted first sergeant, and Corporal, Ezra De Forest, promoted sergeant, Feb. 28; James S. Clem and Curtis P. Davies, promoted corporal, Feb. 28; Charles A. Frost, promoted sergeant standard bearer, and detailed to regimental headquarters for duty. There has been one enlistment—Alban Mirrieles, enlisted April 6, 1876. The furlough granted to Wm. H. Stoutsburgh, expiring March 6, 1876, is extended to June 6, on which date he will report to the commandant for duty. Sergeant Levi Cook, Jr., is relieved from duty with the recruit class. He will be relieved by Sergeant Ezra De Forest. The commandant desires again to congratulate the company on the very prosperous condition of the company in every respect, and to urge the members to renewed efforts to recruit up to the maximum number before the commencement of the next drill season.

The regiment will have a Crescemoor concert May 4. Companies B and C will soon shoot another gallery match. Assistant Surgeon N. Gerard Hutchinson has been appointed, vice Dr. Fuller Walker promoted to brigade staff. The recruits and old members are practising at the candles nightly.

SEVENTH NEW YORK BRIGADE.—The general commanding, feeling a deep interest in the rifle practice of his command, has offered a superb badge to be competed for by the members of the brigade under the following conditions: Blaauw Match—Open to all officers and men of this brigade in uniform, with the exception of the brigade, regimental and battalion inspectors of rifle practice, who will not be allowed to compete. Five shots and two sighting shots at 200 yards, position standing; five shots and two sighting shots at 500 yards, position lying. There will be at least six regimental or battalion competitions to be completed before August 15. From the results of these six competitions each regiment or battalion inspector of rifle practice will select those fourteen officers or men who shall have made the highest average scores, to form a regimental or battalion team of twelve men and two reserves. The brigade-in-charge of rifle practice will then, under the orders of the general, organize a team match. To the individual making the highest score in this team match the Blaauw badge will be awarded, to be held as his personal property. Officers of the brigade staff, excepting the inspector of rifle practice, will be allowed to compete for places on the regimental or battalion teams; but they must immediately choose the organization with which they intend to unite their fortunes, and remain with it throughout the competitions, subjecting themselves to all of its regulations, and to the leadership of its inspector of rifle practice. Each regimental or battalion competition will be held under the direct supervision of the regimental or battalion inspector of rifle practice. The regimental or battalion team in the final competition will be commanded by the regimental or battalion inspector of rifle practice. The final competition to be held under the supervision of the brigade inspector of rifle practice, who will act as umpire in all disputed cases. The regulations which govern military matches at Crescemoor will govern all these competitions. The Marksman's badge will be awarded to individuals making the required scores in any of the above competitions.

ELEVENTH NEW YORK BRIGADE.—General Beebe assumes command April 10, and Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Bunker is reappointed assistant adjutant-general. Headquarters will remain as heretofore, at No. 49 Court street, corner of Broadway, and business will be transacted on Mondays, from 8 to 10 p. m.

NORFOLK CITY GUARDS (VA.).—This organization joined with the Portsmouth Military Academy Cadets April 10 in a grand celebration and parade on the fifth anniversary of the organization of the City Guard. They assembled on the city wharf at Norfolk in the evening. The two companies then formed into a line of march on High street, headed by the Artillery School band from Old Point, the Guards taking the right of the column. The battalion then marched through all the principal streets of Portsmouth, returning to the ferry. The young cadets in their bright new uniforms were a prepossessing little band of soldiery, and proved very formidable competitors in a martial display with their elder comrades. The cadets joined the Guards in a parade through the principal streets of Norfolk, and returned to Portsmouth at night fall. The cadets indulged in a skirmish drill and bayonet exercise at the Hospital Park, and did themselves great credit as well as to their instructor Captain Phillips, executing all the movements with perfect accuracy.

FOURTH OHIO.—The Fourth Ohio Battalion had a parade at Dayton last week, which is very glowingly described by a correspondent. It consisted of Companies A and B, and was formed at the corner of First and St. Clair streets in the following order: Major S. B. Smith and staff, all mounted; the Knights Templar, with seventeen pieces; the Harris Guards (Co. A) under command of Captain J. A. Miller; the Dayton Light Guard (Co. B) under command of Captain B. J. Crosley. The line of march was then taken up and the battalion marched to a point about midway between Main and Ludlow, where dress parade was had. Here the battalion was formed with the Knights Templar Band on the extreme right, and to the rear. On the right of the centre the Harris Guards were drawn up, and the Light Guards on the left, while the colors occupied the centre. At this point Second street was blocked with carriages and people to such an extent that a special detail was made from Company B to keep back the crowd and prevent their encroaching upon the space necessary for the parade. All along the line of march the streets were crowded. As the battalion passed the corner of Third and Main streets, the Court House terrace was crowded, as were also the sidewalks and even the streets. We hope to hear more soon from the Fourth.

LYTHE GREYS (OHIO).—This company had a grand ball at Cincinnati last week and a preliminary drill under Captain Johnson which attracted much applause. The Greys being the favorite company of Cincinnati. The new armory of the company just opened is in the old Methodist Church, on the south side of Sixth street, near Race, lately occupied by a riding school. The inside of the building has been remodeled, repainted, refrescoed, and refitted at a cost of \$2,000. The drill-room is fifty-two feet wide by fifty-four feet long from wall to wall, is lighted in the centre by a chandelier, and has a waxed floor. There are reading rooms and every other convenience for the men in the building. Besides the active members of the company, there are one hundred and fifty contributing members, made up of the wealthiest citizens of Cincinnati, who keep the funds replenished. The two old Lytie battle-flags, all tattered and shot to pieces, as they were brought out of the Rebellion by the Tenth O. V. L., were received by the Greys on the occasion of the ball. The company has on its rolls for active members three officers, five sergeants, eight corporals, five drummers, and thirty-six privates, who all drill. We wish it every success.

FIRST RHODE ISLAND.—Company A, of this command, held their annual charter election on Tuesday evening, April 18, when the following officers were elected: Captain J. H. Kendrick; First Lieutenant, J. T. Snow; Second Lieutenant, G. E. Soule; Sergeants, C. C. Henry, W. Scott Greene, James R. Prickard, Newton Hammond; Corporals, Joseph Baker, Jr., John W. Tripp, T. F. Byrne, Wm. H. Whipp, Geo. H. Slade, E. F. A. Brackett; Clerk and Treasurer, Geo. H. Slade.

CONNECTICUT.—The colonels of the four State regiments met Brigadier-General Ranald Smith at the Adjutant-General's office on Saturday, April 15, and were in consultation with General Trowbridge, Adjutant-General of Connecticut, and Quartermaster-General Green, regarding the encampment of the brigade, Connecticut National Guard, at Philadelphia. It was decided to order the encampment for six successive days, commencing Monday, September 4. The brigade will leave on Friday, September 1, in order to get settled as soon as possible for the week's work. It has not as yet been decided how the brigade will be transported. Upon its return a parade will be made in New York. The drill of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the First Connecticut, April 12, was well attended. The company formation was twenty-eight files, Captain Dolby, of Company C, acting as first sergeant. Colonel Hudson was the instructor. The movements in the school of the company were all creditably executed. The manual was very good.

COMPANY F.—First Infantry, Captain White, paraded at Hartford on Thursday, April 12, for drill and street exercise. The men appeared in fatigue uniform. This is the first company to "air themselves" this spring. Other outdoor drills will follow between now and the Inaugural parade, May 3.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The militia bill, which is intended to reduce the expense and decrease the efficiency of the State militia, has passed the House, and that dignified body is to be congratulated upon its success in both measures. Complementary amendments were tacked upon the bill without mercy, and as it now stands it is an excellent example of the lack of knowledge and the obstinacy of its supporters. That the bill passed the House is due simply to the fact that but little opposition was made there, the militia preferring that the contest should occur in the higher branch, where some regard and interest in the matter might be apparent. Here, possibly, the subject will receive the attention it deserves, and the members express their ideas, which, when the matter is explained, can hardly be otherwise than upon the side of the militia. To have an effective militia, money is needed, the same as to secure good service of any kind. One cannot have omelets without breaking eggs.

MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSIONS.—Conditional—Second Infantry, Captain, F. W. Merriam; First Lieutenant, R. Lawrence. First Corps of Cadets, First Lieutenant, W. H. Allyn. Full—First Infantry, First Lieutenant, H. B. Parker. Tenth Infantry, First Lieutenant, J. P. Mason.

FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS.—At an election in Company I, April 14, First Lieutenant E. L. Powers was chosen captain, Second Lieutenant T. O'Donnell first lieutenant, and Sergeant F. E. Emery second lieutenant.

NINTH MASSACHUSETTS.—On Friday, April 17, Company F elected Sergeant J. W. Mahoney second lieutenant. On the same evening Company G elected B. E. Crosby first lieutenant, and M. H. McCafferty second lieutenant.

NEW YORK CHANGES.—The following are the commissions for March:

1st Division—Alvanus W. Sheldon, Col. and J. A.; Cornelius B. Mitchell, Col. and Chf. Art.; Wm. B. Farwell, Lieut.-Col. and I. R. P.; Chas. A. Post, Major, A. D. C.; Elijah Alliger, Captain and A. D. C.

5th Division—Franklin Brandeth, Col. and Eng.; James F. Lawrence, Col. and Chf. Art.; Henry Hues, Lieut.-Col. and C. S. 1st Brigade—J. Howard Cowperthwait, Maj. and I. R. P.

11th Brigade—Ira L. Beebe, Brig.-Gen.

16th Brigade—Edward M. Gates, Capt. and Q. M.

20th Brigade—William J. Larimore, Major and Eng.; Burr L. Hendrick, First Lieut. and A. D. C.

Artillery—25th Brigade—Wm. J. Stenhouse, Capt.; Robert Shirley, First Lieut.; Jacob M. Abbersold, Sec. Lieut.

7th Infantry—Franklin M. Johnson, First Lieut.; Horace Babcock, Second Lieut.

9th Infantry—John T. Pryer, Major; Wm. A. Thompson, First Lieut.; George B. Campbell, Second Lieut.

10th Infantry—Horatio P. Stackpole, First Lieut.

11th Infantry—Julius Wohlebe, Capt.; Edmund A. Davis, Capt. and I. R. P.; Frederick Burghardt, Chaplain; Max Leitzbach, First Lieut.

12th Infantry—Henry B. Smith, Capt. and I. R. P.

15th Battalion—Philip A. Stuber, Capt.; Chas. D. Davidson, Capt.; Henry Behnken, Second Lieut.

16th Battalion—William J. Travis, Capt.

22d Infantry—Herman H. Zopf, Second Lieut.

47th Infantry—Frank M. Pierce, First Lieut.; Frank L. Wenzel, Second Lieut.

48th Infantry—Frank D. Waugh, Capt.; Chas. R. Parkineon, First Lieut.; George Huganin, Col.; Caius V. Houghton, Lieutenant-Col.; Jacob M. Fisher, Maj.; Henry C. Thompson, First Lieut. and Adjutant.

51st Infantry—Frederick Shuck, Capt.; Philip Yeakel, First Lieut.

65th Infantry—Harley L. Atwood, Capt. and Asst. Surg.

69th Infantry—James Carroll, First Lieut.; Nicholas Duffy, Capt.; James Moore, Chaplain.

71st Infantry—Jacob Hess, First Lieut. and C. S.

110 Battalion—Gabriel L. Smith, Lieut.-Col.; Harrison Clark, Capt.; Thomas J. Wintermute, Second Lieut.

Sep. Co., Inf., 13th Brigade—Geo. R. Collamer, Capt.; Lot Ostrom, First Lieut.; John W. Hagadorn, Second Lieut.

Brevet Commissions—First Lieutenant and Adjutant Samuel K. Darrow, Jr.; Twenty-first Infantry, major by brevet; Captain Peter C. Bain, Tenth Infantry, major by brevet; Captain John Kerr, Sixty-ninth Infantry, major by brevet; Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Bedell, Seventh Brigade, colonel by brevet; Major George L. Dennis, Twenty-first Infantry, lieutenant-colonel by brevet.

RESIGNATIONS.—Colonels and Engineers—Moller (5th Div.), Mehan (1st Div.).

Majors—Lyons (I. A. 2d Br.), Parker (A. D. C. 1st Div.), Report (65th Div.).

Captains—Bradley (10th), Haefner (Art'y, 31st Br.), Perry (47th), Frohlich (25th).

First Lieutenants—Steel (7th), Bogert (23d), McGrath (48th), Redman (Art'y, 25th Br.), Frame (50th), Hoffman (25th).

Second Lieutenants—Shannon (8th), Mott (16th), Martin and Roberts (32d).

NEW YORK MARKSMEN.—The following additions to G. O., A. G. O., Nos. 1 and 3, current series, are published:

21st Infantry—Marksmen for 1875, Captain John W. Coburn, Private Martin Trueer.

44th Battalion—Captain James F. Pettit, Sergeant Newell W. Tiffany, Private Willard Knowlton, Corporal Charles Van Order, Lieutenant John H. Fligary, Sergeant W. H. Rowland, Lieutenant E. T. Briggs, Corporal George Blackley.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—THE United Train of Artillery, of Providence, are to parade on Saturday afternoon, April 22.

—COMPANY drills are ordered for the First Rhode Island Infantry at Providence. No battalion drills at present.

—COLONEL Hoyt, of the Fourth Connecticut, has returned from a southern tour, much benefited in health.

—COLONEL Hudson, of the First Connecticut, is confined to the house by illness. His rapid recovery is earnestly hoped for.

—NEXT week we shall notice fully the exhibition drill of Company C, Seventy-first New York, at Irving Hall. It was well worthy of notice, but came too late for our day of publication.

—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Tyler, of the First Connecticut, who has just recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia, is recuperating in Vineland, N. J.

—A MEETING of the directors of the American Rifle Association will be held at Kappa's Hole, Mount Vernon, on Monday, April 24, at 7:30 P. M.

—COMPANY B, First Rhode Island Infantry, give a military and civic dress party at their armory in Providence on the evening of May 1.

—THE United Train of Artillery are making active preparations to hold a military and civic dress ball at Providence on Friday, April 21.

—MAJOR-GENERAL Hancock has been invited to take command of the Middle States Battalion of the Centennial Legion. Perhaps he'll take it, perhaps he won't.

—THERE is no doubt but that the Second New Jersey Brigade will go to Philadelphia to take part in the great parade on the Fourth of July.

—The Washington Greys are ordered to assemble at the State Arsenal on Tuesday evening, April 25, at 8 o'clock, in full-dress uniform, white breeches and top boots, with sabres, for inspection and drill, last of the season.

—GENERAL Dakin received the Thirteenth Brooklyn on Tuesday, April 15. There was a dress parade after review, and the army was formally turned over to the regiment. Afterwards came a concert and ball, and the whole was a great success.

—GENERAL Plume, of New Jersey, it is reported, objects to the proposition to parade his brigade in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July, as he feels it to be his duty to assist in celebrating the day in Newark.

—GENERAL Mott, New Jersey division commander, has been appointed keeper of the State Prison, and it is expected that he will soon tender his resignation as commander of the New Jersey National Guard.

—ON Thursday evening, April 13, the Sixth New Jersey, at Camden, will be put through guard mount and dress parade, and on Monday evening, April 17, the Seventh New Jersey will be similarly exercised at Trenton.

—COMPANY C, First Rhode Island Infantry, are to give a handkerchief party in about two weeks. This command deserve liberal patronage; and it is hoped that this party, which is given under the ladies' direction, will be most successful.

—COMPANY C, United Train of Artillery, of Providence, R. I., are devoting two evenings weekly to drill—Wednesday and Saturday evenings. They are soon to have a competition drill in Massachusetts.

—NEXT week we propose to give a full account of the exhibition drill of the Twelfth New York, at the Hippodrome, which took place so near our time of issue that notice is unavoidably postponed. The exhibition of the Eighth will also be noticed.

—COMPANY B, Ninth New York, holds a reception at Stapleton, Staten Island, May 2. There is to be a great time. Generals Ward and Vilmar, Colonel Hitchcock and staff, and the Ninth regiment band will go on a special boat in the afternoon, and return about daylight next day.

—CAPTAIN Charles E. Truslow, commanding Company B, Twenty-third New York, has received permission to practice at Creedmoor with his company April 27, provided they appear in uniform. This will be the first military practice at Creedmoor this season.

—THE Inaugural parade of the Connecticut troops at Hartford May 3 will be the last of its kind in that month, and the time-honored Election Day in the commonwealth will be no more. The amendment to the State constitution takes effect this year, which changes the time of inauguration of the Governor from May to January in every two years.

—THE New Jersey Legislature has passed a supplement to the National Guard law, which gives the Governor authority to appoint six additional aides with the rank of colonel; and by another supplement the judge-advocate general is to have the rank of brigadier-general; the division judge-advocate is to rank as colonel, and each brigade judge-advocate as lieutenant-colonel.

—THE Massachusetts Rifle Association held a prize meeting at its range on Fast Day. The first prize was captured by W. H. Jackson, whose score was 66; the second by G. A. Lowell, and the third by S. E. Ring. At the weekly meeting for practice, on Saturday, April 15, the best scores were made by Osgood, 67; Lowell, 66; Jackson, 66; Sanborn, 63; Frost, 64; Clark, 65. Mr. Osgood having led the score three times becomes the fortunate possessor of the Sharpe rifle. We congratulate him upon his success.

—CAPTAIN Hinrichs, of the Forty-seventh New York, has forwarded his commission to the adjutant-general, with the request that it be replaced by a new one. During a recent fire in Broad street, the commission was in a safe and exposed to the intense heat the parchment, which shrank to about one-third its original size, every line of the document remaining legible and distinct. If we had been in Captain Hinrich's place we should keep the old commission, as it has been under fire, more than many National Guard officers can say.

—THE Fourth New Jersey will drill in fatigue uniform by division as follows: Companies C and E, April 17; F and D, April 19; A and B, April 21; G and F, April 24; B and D, April 25, and A and E, April 28. The entire regiment will drill on Wednesday, May 3, at the corner of Provost and Fourteenth streets, Jersey City, Line at 4:30 P. M. Major William B. Shafer has been elected lieutenant-colonel, and Adjutant Benjamin Gregory major. Quartermaster Samuel D. Dickinson has been appointed adjutant.

—THE spring meeting of the Yonkers Rifle Association comprises a Man Target Match (five seconds per shot, at 200 yards), a short, midrange, and carton match, and a team match at 500 yards, all at Morsemere, April 28 and 29. The weekly and monthly matches will then recommence on Tuesdays and Fridays. The Sixteenth Battalion will shoot the Blauvelt Match at Morsemere, and the match for the Cooley Badge, given by the colonel of the regiment, will also take place there. Morsemere stock is rising fast.

—THE old Seventy-ninth New York (Highlanders) held a concert on Thursday, April 13, at Steinway Hall, New York city, for the benefit of the old regiment, and as an effort towards its re-establishment. The concert was well attended, and cleared a little money over expenses. It was full of good music. Morgan, of Trinity Church, played the great organ, and Pattison was the pianist, while Mr. Roberts (a representative elocutionist of the artificia school) galued great and deserved plaudits for his rendering of Scotch poetry. Most of the music was Scottish, and Miss Jenny Young sent her audience wild with joy over "Flowers frae home."

—WEDNESDAY evening, April 13, four companies of the Third New Jersey—A, C, H, and F—assembled at Market Hall, Elizabeth. Eight companies of eight files were formed for dress parade, and after this ceremony guard mounting took place. General Drake (instructor school of instruction Second Brigade) acting as sergeant-major. The sergeants hardly being up in the new form, the ceremony was several times repeated, till it gave satisfaction to General De Hart, the brigade commander, who was present. The band of the regiment, at present numbering eighteen instruments, was in attendance, performing in a highly creditable manner. After dismissal the officers repaired to the Sheridan House, where a serenade was tendered by the band. Colonel Morell, in a neat speech, thanked the youthful musicians, predicting their success.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

J. A. MCARTHUR asks: I. What are the first steps requisite to gain admission to the Naval Academy? II. Can you refer me to any book treating on this topic? III. Could I obtain a pamphlet by writing to the Academy? Answer.—I. A member of Congress is to send you there. II. There is none. Like kissing, it goes by favor. III. You can get the rules as to examination there, after getting an appointment.

A READER writes: Will you oblige me with information upon a disputed question? Can a company court-martial in the New York National Guard summon before it a commissioned officer and fine him for absence from drill or civil meeting? Answer.—There is no such thing as a company court-martial. We have heard that there are some companies which have started a sort of little social club to play at court-martial which they call by that name, but their edicts are exactly like the famous bull against the comet, so much waste paper. They have no legal force. To collect a fine from an officer he must be tried by proper authority, as prescribed in section 187 of the Code. To collect a fine from an enlisted man requires the action of a battalion court, see section 236. Company by-laws must not conflict with the Code. See section 262.

NON-COM. writes: Can a non-commissioned officer of militia belong to one company be elected a captain in another company in the same place, and serve in such position, without the consent of the captain of the company he first belonged to, his term of service not yet expired? Answer.—Yes. His commission entitles him to a discharge in the United States service, where the discharge is specified to be "to accept promotion." In the New York State service there is no provision for any discharge, except for physical disability or expiration of term. Sections 90 and 210 of the Code require the officer receiving a commission for his subordinate to deliver the same to him, and provide a penalty of \$25 for withholding the same more than fifteen days, so that the captain cannot help himself. The commission is an order from the Commander-in-Chief which he cannot disobey.

SUBSCRIBER writes: In Major Gardner's pamphlet of "Instructions for Courts-martial and Judge-Advocates," page 13, "examination of witness," . . . it is stated that the first question should be to witness' name and rank, the second, to elicit an answer embracing the recognition of the prisoner on trial, including rank, company etc. If the witness is sworn for the defence, who should ask these questions, judge-advocate or accused? likewise who should ask the third question? Answer.

Prisoner, or prisoners' counsel if he has any. The judge-advocate is constituted his counsel in a measure by Article 90. Under the common rules of evidence a witness called by the defence would be first examined by accused, then cross-examined by the prosecution, after the accused or his counsel has finished the examination in chief.

C. N. G. writes: Referring to par. 180, Infantry Tactics, formation of the company, do the men answer "Here!" when first sergeant calls the names of members? Paragraph 817, muster of a battalion, provides that the men answer in response to the calling of the roll of members by the mustering officer. As we understand it in the first case, the men do not answer, but simply bring their pieces to a "carry" then "order." Please give us your opinion. Answer.—It seems to be adopt optional with the companies as to the practice. They can adopt either. Answering "Here!" is not absolutely necessary in a company, because a sergeant is supposed to be familiar with every face in his company, but it is customary for all that. The wording of par. 180 leaves it optional to continue the ordinary custom of the service or not, in the case of formation of the company.

S. M. writes: Allow me to ask a question in reference to the construction of section 818 Upton's Tactics, page 362, twelfth line. I have had several arguments as to "the sergeant-major taking post facing to the left, twelve yards to the left of the front rank to the band." Is it to be construed that the adjutant and sergeant-major march to the parade ground from a point to the rear of the band? This is the only case in which the S. M. can gain his post by executing a left face, and as Upton speaks of S. M. first, enable him to reach his post before the adjutant arrives at twelve yards opposite the centre of the guard when formed. Is it left to the option of the adjutant to choose his exit? I opine to the latter, but possibly I am prejudiced by

my own practice. I believe that Upton means to describe the position of the S. M., not the manner in which he gains it. Answer.—It is left to the option of the adjutant and the necessities of the ground. You will observe that there is not a word in the paragraph about the S. M. "executing a left face" only that he shall "take post facing to the left." To the left of what? Take the whole sentence and find dependent clause unless the prepositional phrases "to the left" (second line of sentence) and "in front of" (fourth line of sentence), and the participial phrase "facing the centre" (end of fourth line of sentence). So you see grammar will decide tactical points, if the tactics are written in straight English. In this instance, however, the sentence is somewhat obscure, and the English might readily be improved.

ARMY RIFLE PRACTICE.

A VERY earnest, hard-working officer of the Army, has furnished us a copy of a late communication on the subject of rifle practice, sent by him to the powers that be. Like most other earnest Army men, he feels that the Army is not taking the place it should take in the rifle movement, and that the militia of the country should not be allowed to excel it in marksmanship, from the use of a better system. The letter is so pertinent, in the present year of International matches, that we extract largely from it, and comment thereon. We give the letter in substance.

For some years past there has been weekly target practice in this Military Department [on the Plains.—Ed.] Speaking for myself, as a company commander, I regret to confess that progress in accuracy of firing of my men is very far from what it ought to be, and as my company makes as fair a record at the target as the several companies of the post where it has and still is serving, it is reasonable to conclude that its improvement in rifle practice, or rather lack of it, is no worse than any other company in this Military Department.

I have given this subject much thought, and when I take into consideration the years that have been occupied at this duty, together with the great cost, and weigh the results, I am forced to the conclusion that the present means of instruction are insufficient. I, therefore, venture most respectfully to offer the following plan to improve rifle practice throughout the Service, which you will perceive contemplates making one gigantic school of the line of the Army for this purpose.

1st. That a rifle practice school be established at each of the three recruiting depots, the number of schools to be reduced to one as soon as the schools have furnished a working or teaching force throughout the line of the Army. The schools to be in charge of skilful and able officers, the pupils taken from either the General Service, or a per centage of the best non-commissioned officers and privates annually from each regiment.

2d. That each post, and, if necessary to facilitate instruction, each company form a sub-school on the plan of the parent schools at the depots.

3rd. That annual prizes be awarded in sums of money, or otherwise, for the best regiments, corps and service shots, and, if available, for the best shots at the schools.

4th. That the Army, when the interests of the Service will permit, be allowed to enter into honorable competition with the militia and volunteers of the country at their annual gatherings for practice. That a board of officers be called, as early as practicable, to collate and exhaust all the information on the subject of rifle practice, and submit a report; to map out a perfect plan that will meet the wants of the Service, and make rifle practice a success in the Army, as it is outside of it.

This communication, while full of good points, failed of the desired effect, it being held by those in authority that the present was an unfavorable time to ask Congress for any appropriation for any Army purpose whatever, however good. In the meantime, we can assure officers of the Army who really desire the improvement of their companies in marksmanship, that they can do a great deal at very small cost, even in a garrison close to a city. In the first place, Wingate's Manual will give them the whole system under which the English, Canadian and American volunteers, have attained such proficiency in shooting. The foundation of that system is not target practice. That is only the end of it. The foundation of the whole system is the correct theory of the flight of a rifle ball, and aiming drill at miniature targets, scaled to represent the real one. This does not necessitate expensive schools of instruction. There are none such in the National Guard. Their text book is Wingate, their means and appliances a few small card targets for aiming drill, and a few candles for candle practice. Some have armory ranges. More have none. It is in the preparation of the soldier before he fires a single shot, the education of eye, nerve, and muscle, in aiming drill, that the science of modern rifle practice consists. The instructions in Upton's Tactics, from par. 165 to 173, if clearly understood, are quite enough to make a good shot. An officer familiar with Wingate's Manual, and Creedmoor practice, will see that these paragraphs contain all that is really essential in Wingate's book. The advantage of the latter is that it preaches a sermon from the short text in those paragraphs, and explains the relative importance of each part of the exercise, besides providing special drill therefor. If Army officers are really desirous of making the Army shoot well as a body, all it needs is their united efforts, without troubling the Government for a penny beyond what it now spends for targets and cartridges, and a general order from the War Department, under the laws and regulations as they now stand would do the business.

THE action of Congress on Army and Navy matters this week has been confined to the following items, exclusive of the Belknap impeachment: A petition has been presented in the House, signed by William Tecumseh Sherman and several hundred pioneers of California, relative to the claim of General John A. Sutter, and has been referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

The following bills and petitions have been reported adversely and postponed sine die: S. 173, to place Frederick F. Baury on the retired list of the Navy; S. 112, authorizing the President to make Henry S. Wetmore a lieutenant on the retired list of the Navy; petition of William F. Pratt to be placed on retired list of Navy.

It is stated that the officers and men of the British Royal Engineers are to be supplied with a new head-dress, in the place of the busby. The new head-dress will be a helmet similar in shape to those worn by the Prussian troops; it will be made of black felt, surmounted with a brass spike, and with a brass plate in the front.

THE ENGLISH ARTILLERY.

A LONG abstract of the official report of the committee under whose supervision the English artillery experiments were made at Okehampton in August and September last appears in a recent issue of the London *Times*. The committee, of which Major-General Eardley Wilmot was president, embraced some of the best-known officers of her Majesty's service.

We give an abstract of the results of some of these experiments in the JOURNAL of October 2, 1875, but the appearance of the report in question has brought up the subject afresh.

The batteries ordered to take part in the experiments represented one of 9-pounder guns, one of 18-pounder guns, and a half battery of the 10th Brigade. The projectiles used by the committee were common shell, with percussion fuse; Abel's water shell, with percussion fuse; Boxer-Shrapnel shell, with percussion fuse, and Boxer-Shrapnel shell, with time fuse. The common shell is a cast iron, hollow projectile, filled with gunpowder, and fitted in the apex with a brass fuse, which explodes on impact, and thus bursts the shell into about thirty or forty pieces. The common shell is converted into a water shell by filling it with water instead of gunpowder, and inserting a small gun-metal cylinder, containing fulminating mercury and gun-cotton, into the fuse-hole in the apex, in addition to the ordinary fuse. On striking the ground, or any object, the percussion fuse acts and fires the fulminating mixture, which detonates the gun-cotton. The force of the explosion, acting through the incompressible substance water, is then instantaneously and completely transmitted in all directions, and the shell is thus broken up into a far greater number of pieces than that obtained by employing the full charge of gunpowder which it would contain. Boxer-Shrapnel shell is of the same general exterior dimensions as common shell, but is filled with bullets cemented in resin, and contains a small bursting charge in the base. This charge is calculated only just to open the shell and free the bullets.

As regards the value of the several projectiles tried at Okehampton, the committee consider the common shell ill adapted for use against troops, and recommend that the proportion carried of this projectile should be reduced from one-third, as at present, to one-fifth. They are of opinion that the water shell is capable of producing a greater effect against troops as a percussion shell than any projectile with which they are acquainted. Owing, however, to the absence of a puff of smoke on bursting, it is difficult to mark the spot where the shell grazes, and one of the advantages of a percussion shell is thus lost. Further, it has yet to be proved whether the detonator and dry gun-cotton primer will successfully withstand the effects of travelling and climate. The committee recommend that further trials be made to ascertain these points, and that meantime Shrapnel shells should be used both as time and percussion shells. They consider the Boxer-Shrapnel thoroughly efficient as a time shell, but point out that the effect of this projectile depends greatly on the accuracy with which, when firing at objects in motion, the varying distances are estimated, and the judgment exercised in boring the fuses to correspond with these conditions. On the other hand, they look upon the extreme simplicity of the service of percussion shells and the valuable aid they offer in readily picking up the range as advantages that cannot be overestimated in the excitement and heat of action. Boxer-Shrapnel, being designed specially for bursting in the air, is not calculated to afford the best results as a percussion shell—indeed, its use as such is opposed to the principles upon which it is constructed. Still, the committee are of opinion that the results of the Okehampton experiments show that these projectiles when burst under proper conditions are very destructive, and may safely be relied on until some other percussion shell, less expensive and equally efficient, has been produced. They are therefore unanimous in thanking that both time and percussion shells have their role and are indispensable to the efficiency of field artillery. With respect to the effective zone of artillery fire, the committee state that having proved the accuracy of shooting of the guns at ranges exceeding the effective range laid down in the rules approved for the Umpire Staff at the Aldershot manoeuvres of 1875—namely, 2,000 yards for 9-pounders and 2,500 yards for 16-pounders—they carried out successful practice at troops with the 9-pounder up to 3,500 yards, and with the 16-pounder up to 4,000 yards. At a range of about 4,000 yards, as measured by the range-finder, the 16-pounder battery, with one salvo (six shells) of percussion Shrapnel, made 140 hits, and disabled 25 troopers in a target representing four squadrons of cavalry (288 men) in quarter distance columns. On another occasion the 9-pounder battery, firing at the same target at 3,500 yards, by a lucky salvo of time Shrapnel, made no less than 233 hits, disabling sixty troopers. It was further shown that a column of infantry, consisting of 400 men in very open order, may experience in a very few minutes a loss of over one-fourth by the fire of one battery of six guns, at 3,000 yards, or nearly two miles. In these circumstances the committee are justified in coming to the conclusion that bodies of troops cannot with impunity remain stationary, or even move deliberately, in front of guns at any distance under 4,000 yards, if the ground is at all open, the artillery posted so that they can see the distance, and the atmosphere clear.

In favorable circumstances of weather and of open ground, such as it may fairly be assumed an attacking force would have to pass over, it would be impossible, without great loss, to maintain column formation under the fire of rifled artillery at any distance under four thousand yards; moreover, in favorable circumstances of weather and ground, permitting objects to be readily seen, a well-sustained and concentrated fire of rifled field artillery will prove more formidable than

is generally believed to the advance of troops in any formation, and well-served time Shrapnel could be used with considerable effect, even against skirmishers, at ranges under two thousand yards.

During the experiments at Okehampton, the committee used two experimental sets of Nolan's small-pattern "range finders," and during a month's very constant and, occasionally, very rough work, the readings of the instruments remained constant. Judging from their knowledge of the requisites and their experience at Okehampton, they are of opinion that there is great room for improvement in systematic and accurate shooting and in judging distance.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE long talked-of competitive trial between one of Krupp's breech-loading guns and a Woolwich M.L.R. gun has not been entirely abandoned. The English agent of Messrs. Krupp has recently been engaged in correspondence with the British Admiralty and War Office upon this subject.

ORDERS will shortly be published sanctioning the issue of colors to all the native infantry regiments of India not already possessing them. Corps corresponding to the Rifle Brigade and others, which do not carry colors in the field, are excepted.

A SPECIAL despatch to the London *Standard*, dated Alexandria, Saturday, April 15, says reports have been received there that the Egyptian army has been surrounded by the Abyssinians, and its situation is critical, and that Abyssinia demands an indemnity for the expenses of the war.

SUNKEN danger, which, it is suggested, may be an upheaving of the ocean bed by volcanic action, is reported to have been met with some 180 miles off the coast of Brazil, and, before leaving Plymouth for the Pacific, the British screw-corvette *Opal* received orders to search for this new reef or embryo island at the spot indicated.

LIEUTENANT Cameron, R. N., the African traveller and explorer, was expected to arrive at Liverpool March 25 from Madeira. In all probability, Lieutenant Cameron attended the evening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, which, in anticipation of the number of Fellows and visitors wishing to welcome the gallant officer, was held in St. James's Hall March 28.

THE Hereditary Grand Duke of Oldenburg is about to join the 2d Dragoon Guards at Berlin as a second lieutenant. Some time ago the Duke had a difficulty about a woman with an hotel keeper at Lepsic, where he attended the University. After that occurrence he went on a lengthened tour to the East. Now he is expected to behave like a little gentleman having sown his wild oats.

ON the 22d February the Emperor William of Germany reached his eightieth birthday, and, in honor of the event, a large number of promotions and appointments in the German army have taken place. What an eventful life, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that of the veteran German Emperor has been from the days when he fought as a lad of nineteen in Blucher's army in the Waterloo campaign, entering Paris afterwards with the allied armies, until his triumph over France fifty-six years later on!

THE defence of London from attack by way of the Thames is nearly complete. The new fortifications below Gravesend have their guns mounted in position. The new forts, combined with the older defences at Sheerness, the Isle of Grain, Tilbury Fort and New Tavern Fort, Gravesend, all armed with heavy guns of the most approved character, are thought to be ample to provide for the security of the metropolis and the Royal Arsenal from the approach of an enemy's fleet.

FOG signals have occupied a considerable amount of attention in England since the loss of the *Vanguard*, and the schemes of many inventors have been tried. At present there is a desire to obtain an efficient signal of the siren type which could be worked well with no more than forty pounds of steam. The notion of working a fog horn by means of a pair of bellows was practised in the channel squadron but a few years since. The siren, as our readers know, is an American invention, and has been used on our coasts for several years.

A WRITER in the *Bulletin de la Reunion des Officiers*, while advocating the attaching of infantry to cavalry divisions, disapproves of General von Besser's suggestions for carrying out the idea. General Besser proposes that the infantry should be carried by wagons when speed is required, and that ordinarily they should march. The writer of the article thinks that there should be a wagon for every twenty men, and that ordinarily only the knapsacks of the men should be carried. In case of emergency, however, he would make half the riflemen mount the wagons at a time. This idea of transporting infantry in wagons, where speed is required, was presented and discussed years ago in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*.

THE *Cologne Gazette*, reviewing the state of coast fortifications in Germany, says that they have now arrived at such a stage of completeness as to make hostile attack upon any of the more important points practically impossible. Towards the sea the fortifications are complete and strong. They are now to be completed on the land side. The walls of the

principal works facing the sea are armored with the thickest steel plating, and they are to be armed with guns of the heaviest calibre, including mortars. In addition to these powerful ramparts, the German torpedo system has been perfected to such a point that the coast could be made not only impregnable, but even unapproachable.

THE total amount of the debt of India is stated in a Parliamentary Return which has just been issued. From this it appears that on the 30th of last September the amount of the loans which had been raised in England was £48,507,033. Of loans raised in India, the amount of debt outstanding on the 1st of April last was £69,849,959; the amount of debt incurred during the half-year ended the 30th of September last, £2,476,460, and £2,173,992 money raised, making a total of the three amounts, £72,326,419. The amount of debt paid off or discharged during the half-year ended the 30th of September was £388,826. The amount of debt outstanding on the 30th of September last was £71,987,593.

IT is stated that the dearth of recruits in England still continues, and all hope that the winter months, with their usual slackness of work, would refill the ranks, has to be abandoned. In fact, the latest returns show a diminution in enlistments, instead of an increase. With the demand for recruits, the recruiting officers have to combat with another evil, the country being overrun with men going from one recruiting station to another, taking as many shillings as they can under the pretext of enlisting for the service, and nothing more being seen of them. One recruiting sergeant states that he has, during the past month, enlisted no less than twenty-three of such characters, of whom only one has been apprehended. This is the smallest kind of bounty jumping.

THERE was lately a very pleasing and interesting presentation of a gold watch and chain to Sergeant Major Goodall, subscribed for by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and members of the Royal Wiltshire British Yeomanry Cavalry, as a mark of esteem, on his leaving the regiment, after sixteen years' service. This is a rare thing in England. Sergeant Major Goodall first served in the British Auxiliary Legion in Spain, in the years 1835-67, and was twice wounded, the last time severely in the head, on March 15, 1837, while storming one of the Carlos batteries, near Hernani. He afterwards served upwards of twenty-two years in the 1st Royals, in different climes, including the siege and capture of Sebastopol, and nearly all that time as a non-commissioned officer, and has since served for a period of sixteen years as sergeant major to the dismounted portion (now about to be disbanded) of the Yeomanry. Goodall wears five medals—the cross of St. Ferdinand, 5th class, the medal for the Spanish campaign, the Crimean and Turkish medals, and the medal for long service and good conduct.

A POLITICAL map of France is now attracting much attention in the shop windows of Paris. The different constituencies are colored according to the opinions of their deputies, and a list of the chamber in departmental order is given in the margin. It is curious to notice the geographical distribution of the five parties. The Legitimists, with the exception of one constituency in the extreme north (St. Pol in the Pas de Calais), four nearly counterminous constituencies in the extreme south (Cantal, Ardeche, and Gard), and one at the foot of the Pyrenees, are confined to the northwest—that is, to Brittany and adjoining provinces. The Conservatives are scattered over the northern, western, and southern extremities of the country, but hardly appear in the east and centre. The Bonapartists are found here and there in the centre, but are almost excluded from a fourth part of France, viz., the southeast. Their strength is in the north, near the coast, but especially in the southwest, where they figure on the map as large patches, sometimes consisting of ten or a dozen continuous arrondissements. The Republicans have a great predominance in the east and centre, the Radicals being thinly scattered everywhere.

FROM a Berlin paper we learn that the regular or peace army of the Serebes is composed of the following troops, which form the cadres for the militia, viz.: Four battalions of infantry, of four companies with 125 men, or 2,000 altogether, only one squadron of cavalry of 122 men, twenty-six 4-pounder batteries of six rifled guns, with 954 men, three mountain batteries of six guns each, with 141 men in all, one mortar battery of six guns and twenty-three men, one company of Ordnance troops of 300 men, forty heads of Garrison Artillery, sixty gunsmiths, two battalions, each of 500 men, of technical troops (meaning Engineers, Miners, and Pontooneers), and some Gensdemerie, Sanitary and Military Train Establishment; altogether, 5,168 men and 189 guns. The first call of the Militia comprises 90,820 men, the second 57,600, or 153,000 in all. There are said to be 200,000 muskets in store, and as the newspapers talk of a general rising of 300,000 men, the old Chassepots will be most necessary for arming them. The rifles have been issued from the magazines at Erfurt, Cassel, and Mayence, as the *Borsen Zeitung* states.

ATTENTION is drawn to the great change which has taken place in the efficiency of the Native army of India since the Snider was issued. From being a

kind of armed police it has become a most formidable force. "In Bengal" (says the *Times of India*) "we have brought the firing of the Sepoys to such perfection that they surpass the British soldiers. All over India we are teaching Sepoys how to attack a position so as to inflict the maximum of damage on the enemy with the minimum of loss to themselves; we teach them how to take advantage of cover; we explain that a bush will conceal them; and we tell them that by digging shelter trenches they may be safe from harm themselves while pouring a murderer's fire into an enemy." Yet it goes on to confess that it is so under-officered, that "it is eminently an army without leaders, and the half-dozen European officers with a native regiment could no more control that regiment in action than they could control the wind." The movements of a native regiment at any large station are referred to in proof. The few mounted officers ride about and shout to native officers, who calmly wonder what on earth this saheb is putting himself into such a passion about. In a real battle we are assured not one of them would be left alive or unwounded after five minutes of such work. It is easy to see what would happen then. The spirit of the Native Army is excellent. Now is the time to give it not only guns, but leaders.

THE British fleet for this year is according to English advices to be remodelled as follows: It is proposed to repair eight corvettes—the Wolverine, Thetis, Briton, Spartan, Blanche, Danae, Dido, and Tenedos—and to complete, after launching, six more—the Bacchante, Boadicea, Emerald, Ruby, Tourmaline, and Turquoise—in all fourteen ships; while the only vessels of this class to be relieved in the ensuing financial year are seven—the Active, Pearl, Charybdis, Encounter, Amethyst, Modeste, and Eclipse. In the sloop class, those that will have completed in the same period a three-years' commission are four—the Argus, Spiteful, Fantome, and Albatross; while six—the Wild Swan, Penguin, Pelican, Osprey, Flamingo, and Condor—are to be fitted after launching; and one, the Reindeer, repaired before April, 1877. Of the gun vessels, four—the Philomel, Beacon, Cracker, and Ready—will require relief; while eleven—the Magpie, Seagull, Plover, Ringdove, Swallow, Vulture, Philomel, Avon, Elk, Boxer, and Hornet—are to be repaired. The Inconstant and Doria, unarmored frigates, are to be repaired and refitted. The names of the Narcissus, Immortalité, and Topaze, of the Flying Squadron, are not noted in the same category, as it does not appear that it is proposed to replace more than one of them. Of ironclads, the Lord Warden, Agincourt, Invincible, and Penelope are to be refitted, and will no doubt take their places in the Coastguard Squadron and relieve the floating dummies Aurora, Endymion, and Favorite. The Lord Clyde it is proposed to fit out as a gunnery-ship, and the Alexandra, Thunderer, and Shannon completed for sea, the first-named probably relieving the Hercules in the Mediterranean early next year. No mention in the Programme of Works is made of the Northumberland, sister ship to the Agincourt, and the repair of the Royal Alfred, wooden-built iron-clad, is to be undertaken instead.

A LONG course of lectures on the "Structural Arrangements of Modern War-ships" was concluded lately, at the Royal Naval College, England, by Mr. W. H. White, assistant-constructor of the navy. On

this occasion attention was directed to the various plans for protecting ships against shot and shell, proposed, tried, or adopted during the last 20 years. Selections from models were used as illustrations, and the history of armor-plating was thus rapidly traced, from the *Warrior*, with her 4 1/2-in. plates, up to the *Inflexible*, with armor 2 ft. thick. English artillerists and naval architects prefer to see two 11-in. or 12-in. plates, a few inches apart, with wood between, to make up such a great thickness as the *Inflexible* carries. The Italians, in their ships of similar class, are using solid 22-in. plates in a single thickness, one of which was recently made at Sheffield. Mr. White explained the reasons for preferring the duplicate arrangement at some length, holding that against shot or empty shell the resistance to penetration of the English target would be at least as great as that of an Italian target with a solid plate of thickness equal to the sum of our two plates, but by employing shell, the probability is that the Italian plan would suffer the most, the outer armor of the English breaking up the shell, and its explosive effect inwards being lessened by the inner armor. At the same time, "lamination"—the use of numerous layers—such as the Americans had recourse to in their Monitors, is an error, for it greatly reduces the strength of the target from that of an equal weight of solid iron. But with plates from 8 in. upwards, Mr. White thinks the advantage lies on the other side, and recent ships have no solid armor-plates exceeding 12 in. or 14 in., nor are their successors likely to have any.

THE public interest which has been directed for some time past towards the best means of raising sunken vessels, in consequence of the disaster to the *Vanguard*, has resulted in no fewer than forty patents having been taken out for this purpose. The last is the invention of Mr. Reece, a member of the College of Surgeons, who proposes to raise the vessel by the agency of hydrogen gas. Two or more chambers of tin or sheet-iron are, with the exception of that part devoted to the gas apparatus, to be filled with water, and lowered and attached to the vessel or other body which has to be raised. The apparatus is to be filled with sulphuric acid and granulated zinc, which are expected when placed in contact to generate a sufficient quantity of the gas to fill the chambers, and give them an immense raising-power. Seeing that one square yard of gas will raise 2,200 lb. weight, the quantity of gas which would be required to raise the *Vanguard* becomes simply a matter of calculation. Fifteen hundred yards of gas would give more than three million pounds' raising-power, and this quantity might be contained in one large buoy. The weight of the *Vanguard* is set down at four million pounds, so that two buoys such as we have mentioned would be amply sufficient to raise her to the surface of the water. The main novelty claimed by Mr. Reece for his apparatus is the generating of the gas under the water, the power of doing which he has tested with models at the Marshall-street swimming-baths. Experiments have been made, and were considered to be highly satisfactory. One of these experiments consisted of the sinking of a vessel, the raising of which out of the water required the strength of two men. This vessel having been sunk to the bottom of the bath (being itself filled with water) the gas-generators within it began to work, and in three minutes drove out the water. The

vessel rose to the surface, and four men were required to sink it again.

THE idea of utilising the recoil of a gun to carry the piece after each discharge into a position where it shall be safe from the fire of the enemy, thus converting what was before regarded as an evil to be mitigated into a beneficial agent, has been frequently mooted. It is, however, now proposed to use this recoil to carry the gun, which is mounted for the purpose on a broad trolley, after its discharge along a curved line of rails behind a parapet, thus conveying it laterally instead of vertically out of the reach of the enemy's fire. Experiments have been undertaken at the arsenal at Woolwich with a view of ascertaining the feasibility of its execution. Triple rails were laid down, an extra guide wheel with double flanges running on the centre rail, the gun being mounted on a traversing carriage placed on a broad, low wagon. On the first discharge the wheels of the trolley left the rails, probably owing to the sharpness of the curve at which they were laid down, the radius of the arc being only ten yards. Further experiments are, however, to be made, the rails being placed with a curve similar to that given to the grooves of a gun rifled with an increasing twist; and, with such an arrangement of the roadway, there is every reason to believe that a successful result will be obtained—at all events, when only a limited lateral range is required. Unless, however, the axis of the gun is nearly coincident with the longitudinal centre line of the wagon, there will undoubtedly be much danger of the recoil capsizing the gun and carriage, instead of driving the trolley back. Probably the only method of providing for giving the gun any considerable lateral range, will be to lay down the whole of the front portion of the railway with a uniform but gentle curve, and run the wagon each time up to that point of the line where it will nearly bear upon the object to be fired at.

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS EACH, and the nature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

CRONE—GODDARD.—At East Lexington, Mass., April 13, 1878, by the Rev. E. S. Elder, JAMES E., son of Capt. Louis E. Crone, U. S. Army, and HELEN A., adopted daughter of Alonso Goddard, Esq. No cards.

DELEHANTY—WASHINGTON.—At San Francisco, Cal., in Grace Cathedral, April 8, by the Right Rev. William Graham Kip, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of California, DANIEL DELEHANTY, Lieut. U. S. Navy, to FANNY MADISON, daughter of the late Col. B. F. Washington, of San Francisco.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

HARRINGTON.—At Standing Rock Agency, on March 29, 1878. WILLIAM HARRINGTON, Commissary Sergeant, U. S. Army.

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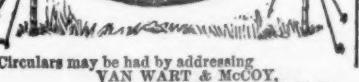
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